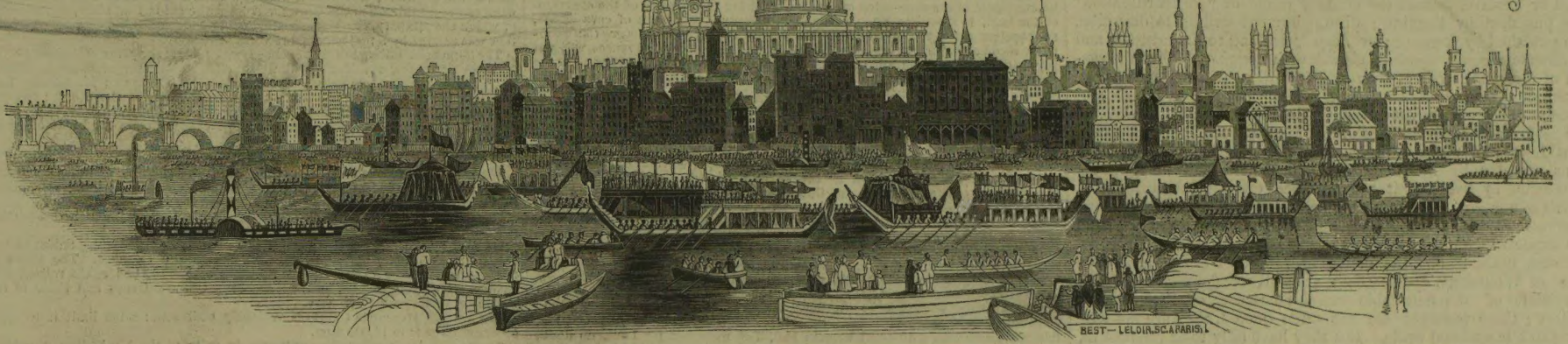


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 256.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

ENLISTMENT.



ALL human things are strangely mingled, and the affairs of the world present in their progress a series of startling contrasts. On the very eve of the day of National Humiliation the Legislature was engrossed by a scheme for improving one of the great instruments of our national supremacy and pride; and the Government

that set apart a day for the acknowledgment of human weakness devoted a night to consider how it could best increase our human strength among the nations. Such a reliance upon the "arm of flesh" at the moment we are confessing its weakness and insufficiency is curious;

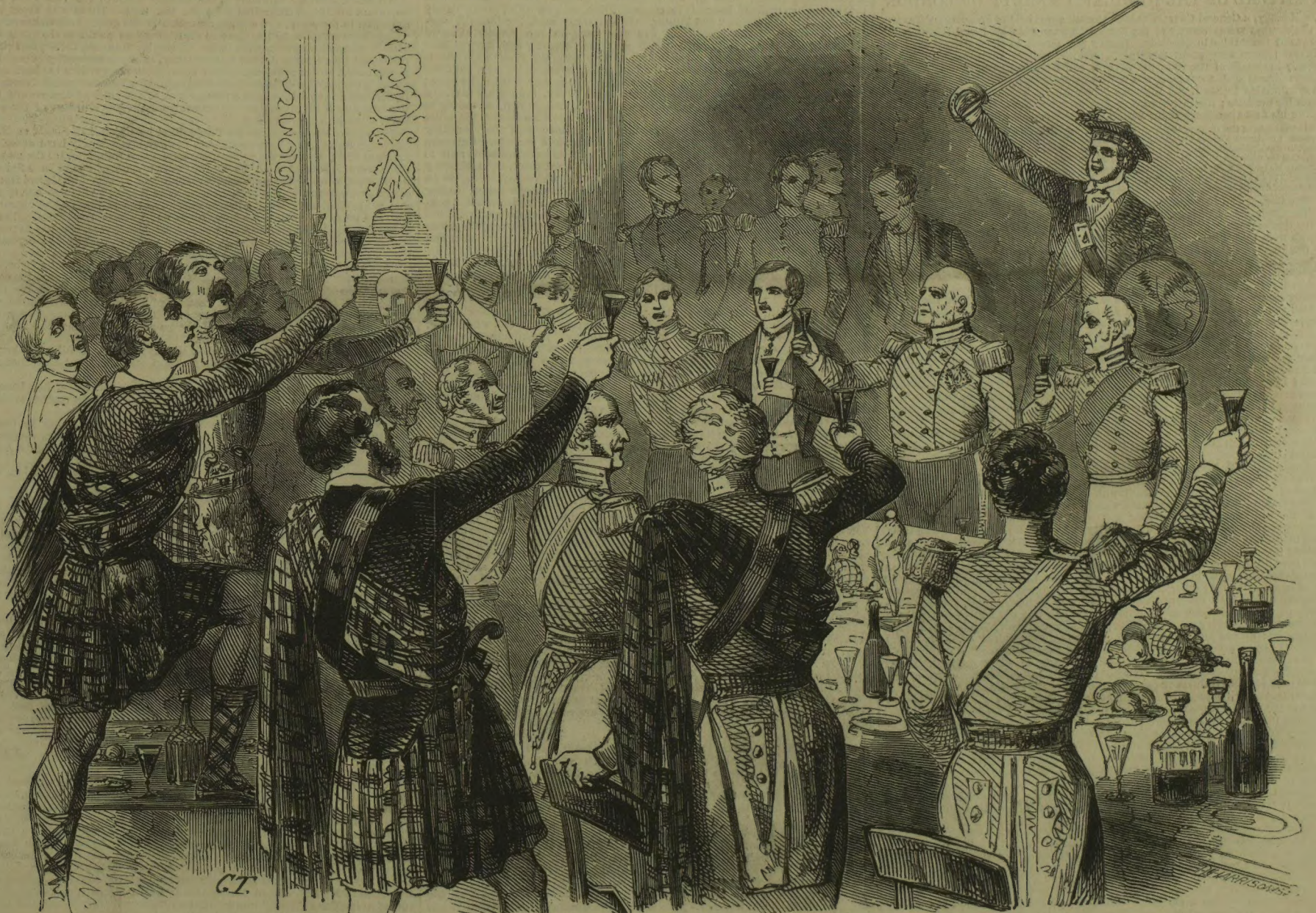
but the explanation is not a difficult one. Men are bound to use all human efforts in their continual struggle with the elements and each other: they must not presumptuously expect miracles to be wrought in their behalf. We may not leave the field unsown while praying to Heaven for abundance; the blessing is reserved as the reward of human exertion; the seed must be cast by the hand of man; the result is beyond his influence. "God giveth the increase."

It is the same with what affects our national existence. If we neglected the means of defence we should cease to be a people; and though there are many who question the lawfulness of war, and denounce it altogether as unchristian, we must, in the present state of the world at least, be prepared for it. We are commanded to watch as well as pray, and there is nothing inconsistent, though it seems incongruous in the abstract, for the same Government, at almost the same moment, to be drawing up a form of prayer for penitence and abasement, and regulations expressly framed to induce men more readily to take up the profession of a soldier. We allude to the bill introduced by Mr. Fox Maule for shortening the term of Enlistment in the Army. It is a very important step; one that will alter materially the character of our military force; but only gradually and with time: old impressions are long in wearing out, especially bad ones. In the discussion raised upon it some points occurred worth a little attention. First, the extent to which one class of wrongs make another necessary was never more completely illustrated than by the speech of Mr. Fox Maule himself on Tuesday evening. He announced with perfect coolness that the English Government has hitherto raised its levies for the most part by a regular system of falsehood and fraud! It, of course, had but one mode of repressing the murmurs of the cheated—violence. In fact, the system of flogging was necessary to keep up an authority over men deceived and robbed, and therefore despising its plunderer. All this [is clearly established by the present Secretary at War, with a degree of candour quite "refreshing." He admits the most glaring dishonesty as the rule of conduct at the Horse Guards, seemingly without the least sense of shame at it. His speech in this respect is a perfect curiosity of official confession. The satirist and the dramatic writer are more than rivalled by the functionary, who cannot be supposed to draw on his "imagination," and speaks as

one having authority. The truth of the character of Sergeant Kite is fully confirmed by Mr. Fox Maule; the feeling that generations ago prompted the attack of Farquhar on the recruiting system has at last travelled upwards, through the almost impenetrable circle of prejudice and routine that surrounds all the departments of a Government, to the War Office. The progress of common sense and common justice is almost as slow as the motion of the new planet which turns on its axis once in some two hundred years. A disposition to describe things as they really are cannot be too much encouraged in official quarters, and we, therefore, quote the following account of the process by which the ranks of our army are filled from the speech of the gentleman who is the organ of the military authority in Parliament.

The idle and the prodigal resorted to the army as something which would provide the one with the means of living in congenial indolence, and the other of escaping from the results of his improvidence. A wild lad enlisted to avoid some temporary disgrace. But with these classes voluntary enlistment ended. All other enlistment was brought about either by bribery or the cajolery of recruiting sergeants, or when the recruits were in a state to be hardly responsible for their actions. The bounty was a delusion; it was scarcely ever received by the recruits; and not being received, it more than anything tended to disgust the soldiers with the service. Finding himself in the situation of having, in a moment of irresponsibility, disposed of his liberty for life, the young soldier too frequently deserted, only to be brought back again in custody.

The great deluder, through all this shameful scene of profligacy and fraud, is—the English Government! Admitting that it is not to be blamed for taking the services of the most depraved and reckless, since no other class will engage with it, it cannot be acquitted of the charge of making the bad still worse by its mode of dealing with them. The thief, the idler, and the fugitive are welcomed as they plunge into the soldier's career to escape toil or punishment, committing a grievous error as to the avoidance of both; but the honest, the merely ignorant, and the hesitating, are deprived of the few faculties they may possess by liquor paid for



FESTIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.—THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN, WITH "HIGHLAND HONOURS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is the characteristic of children never to know who are their real friends. We Parisians, who are but the children of a larger growth of our century, are in the same predicament. It happens with Russia now what has happened more than once before with England—Lo! and behold the Czar—the autocrat—the detestable and detested tyrant, against whom motions are made in the Chamber of Deputies every year; and every species of anathema hurled constantly by the journals—not excepting the Court oracle, the *Débats*—is now become the chief friend of the country. By the advance of two millions, he has let loose the hoarded gold of the close-fisted capitalists, awaiting the increase of the distresses of the land, to speculate upon them—and already is the price of corn fallen, so hopeless seem the speculations on human misery. However the pecuniary advances made to France, towards England courteous advances will not be wanting. I can here announce to you most positively that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, will go to London in a month hence, and remain nine weeks. It will be an immense acquisition to your season, which I know, like ours, lacks all its past gaiety.

If you consider how few are great artists during their lifetimes, and how much fewer are really found to be such when they are at the end of their career, or are dead, you may imagine how deep a sensation has been awakened by the death—just occurred—of Mlle. Mars. With her departed from the stage, after a few struggles, the glorious era of French high comedy; and almost simultaneously the works of Congreve and Cumberland were abandoned on your own stage. No one possessed so consummate an art—it had all the forms of impulsive, instructive nature; her voice was so tuneful, that it had the effect of music, and you listened entranced to its magic; the more so, as it possessed by its timbre a peculiar penetrating, so that her very whisper reached the most remote corners of the theatre.

The example of the Czar has acted upon the treasure-holders here. Baron Rothschild has offered £200,000 on loan to the Municipality of Paris; and that if they will employ it in giving bread orders he will bear the loss of any rise in price that may occur. With such liberality, and the return of fine weather, things are assuming a different aspect; and, if it were not for Lent, no doubt pleasure would revive. But now it is too late. Our season will only last three weeks more. The English and other foreign visitors are only coming to contemplate the fashionable ceremony of Longchamps promenade on Friday, and the inauguration of the fashions of the season, which then takes place. Amongst the persons of fashion now announced as immediately arriving from England I may mention the Marchioness of Alibury, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord and Lady Wilton, &c. The Italians, the greatest resort of fashion, will close at the end of the week, and, except at Lord Normanby's, and the Bois de Boulogne, there will be no place of meeting for the votaries of fashion. On aristocracy and fashion here every impulse of pleasure depends as much as it does in England; as a wit lately very justly observed, "French society is now reduced to a house with four stories, in which every one is struggling to occupy the first floor."

What was once called scandal is now receiving the sanction of public opinion in Paris. All the *feuilletonistes* in Paris are engaged in operating this change, of which no one can predict the effect upon society. Dumas, in his correspondence in the *Presse*, leads the van: he mentions everything that relates to private life, sparing not the real names of his portraits. His own son he tells you is always looking after his father's cash-box, and with a view of scattering its contents. One of his intimate friends he tells you has but two teeth, and "those are of doubtful ivory," whilst he relates to you the supposed *bonnes fortunes* of little Baron de Talleyrand, with the matrimonial dissensions they have occasioned (a doubtful compliment), and the Don Giovanni looks they have given the young diplomatist. This is a son, an intimate friend, and this young nobleman gibbeted to public observation, because M. Dumas must fill a *feuilleton*. The effect of this new style of writing, in taking from society its decencies, its charities, and its dignity, is incalculable.

The part which Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, has played in bringing about a reconciliation between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot, has led to overtures between France and Austria. M. Guizot is it currently reported will, at the end of the season, go to Hombourg, and Prince Metternich to Johannisberg—with so short a distance between these two places of residence they can easily meet, and combine peacefully their operations. Looking at things in general in Europe, in whatever direction, we see the spirit of peace pervading. It is not the wisdom of man, but palpably of a far higher power, which has of late signally conveyed its lessons in the most serious of forms of distress that can visit Europe at large.

FRANCE.

The great event of the week was a defeat of the Ministry, in the Chamber of Deputies, last Monday. Their candidate, M. Duprat, for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber, left vacant by the elevation of M. Hebert to a seat in the Cabinet, was defeated by M. Leon de Malleville, one of the most talented of the supporters of M. Thiers. This disappointment was caused by a majority of one only, the numbers being—

For M. Leon de Malleville	179
M. Duprat	178

This check was as unexpected as it seems to have been annoying. It is said to have arisen from over-confidence on the part of the Government; but even the *Débats* admits that the circumstance is rather a serious one to the Conservatives. It has caused considerable sensation in Paris, and is discussed with great animation by the journals of all shades of opinion.

The King, Queen, and Princess Adelaide left Paris on Monday morning for Fontainebleau, where they were to remain two or three days.

M. Delangle has been named Attorney-General of the Royal Court of Paris, in the place of M. Hebert.

The Paris papers naturally attach considerable importance to the purchase of £2,000,000 of French Stock by the Emperor of Russia. The *Presse* contends that some deep political design is in contemplation, an idea which is extensively shared both in this country and France. On the other hand, the *Union Monarchique* affirms that the proposition was first made to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, by a third party, unconnected with the Cabinet; and, having been admitted, the arrangement was concluded, strictly upon the reservation that it should be considered simply a financial affair, totally unconnected with politics.

The *Presse*, a Ministerial paper, contains a remarkable article upon the recent financial operation with Russia. According to the *Presse*, France has to choose between four situations—first, an alliance with England, which, according to that journal, can only be maintained by constant humiliation and the entire sacrifice of the national interests; secondly, an alliance with the secondary states, which, in the best view of it, would place France as a secondary European power, secondary in its maritime rank to England, and in its continental rank to Russia; thirdly, isolation, which would in fact be an armed peace, and ultimate yea; to decadence; fourthly, an alliance with Russia, which, according to *La Presse*, would be attended with every conceivable national advantage, placing France in the very first rank of European powers, both as a maritime and a continental state, and leading, even to the reconstitution of Polish nationality.

Yesterday week, being the evening of M. Guizot's private reception, the salons of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères were unusually crowded with fashion and rank. Among the visitors were the Duke of Montpensier and Lord Normanby. This was the first occasion on which the British Ambassador had presented himself at the hotel of M. Guizot since the reconciliation. All the members of the corps diplomatique were present, with the exception of the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia.

On the 17th inst., a fire broke out in a new building in Cherbourg Dock-yard, called "La Garniture." It took place in one of the upper rooms, and was caused, it is supposed, by a workman who had been smoking. Luckily there was no wind, or the ships in the basin and the whole building must have been destroyed; as it was, only one-third of the building was damaged—the walls—only now remain. No lives were lost, and but three or four men wounded. The loss is estimated from 75,000*fr.* to 80,000*fr.*

Sinister reports are in circulation in France as to the progress of famine. Serious outrages have taken place in the department of the Loiret. Plunder has been perpetrated in the presence of the troops sent for the protection of property. In one instance, 100 soldiers have been disregarded. In another, 50 Infantry and 25 Hussars were defied by the populace, pressed upon and hemmed in so completely, as to be incapable of moving, while boat-loads of grain were carried off by the thousands of peasantry assembled.

An idea of the state of the department of the Loiret may be formed from the following placard, which was posted on the gate of the Town-hall of Saint-Ay on the 18th inst.:

"The day of vengeance is arrived—we must have bread, pillage, or death. You have no want of rich men—kill them if they refuse to give you their money. Burn their houses, and murder their wives. You know the inhabitants who have sold their wine. You must go to their houses. Pillage the cellars of the others—fear not the gendarmes, you shall be supported. Moreover, as a choice of deaths, it is better to die in killing than to die of hunger. Courage—forward—pillage, blood, and death for ever!"

At Orleans there has been considerable excitement, and in Paris there have been exaggerated reports of serious disturbances in the former town.

The papers afford ample evidence of deep distress and discontent, and of the probable recurrence of disorder in many districts—those on the Loire particularly. Along the entire line of the canal, troops have been stationed to protect the boats laden with grain and flour which passed from different points. Disorders, more or less grave, have occurred at Montargis, Bellegarde, Revin, Verins, Avesnes, Dax, Jours-sous-Bois, &c.

The *Courrier Français* announces that M. Guizot is about to visit the baths of Hombourg. This journey is to coincide with the arrival of Prince Metternich at Johannsburg.

SPAIN.

Another strange Ministerial rupture has taken place at Madrid. The Ministers, wishing to remove General Serrano, who stands high in the Queen's favour, from Madrid, appointed him to the military command of Navarre. This he refused, on the ground that his duties as a senator prevented his leaving the capital. They then wanted to arrest him, but he concealed himself and could not be found. They next applied to the Queen, and wanted her to sign the appointment, but she, it is said, was unwilling to do so, and the Ministry tendered their resignation. An extraordinary council was convoked by the Ministers to deliberate on the matter, and it was decided that the General should be brought to trial for having refused obedience to the orders of his superiors. The proposal was submitted to the Senate, which body, after some discussion, authorised the Government to try the General. M. Luzuriaga was the only senator who opposed the measure, and General Concha refused to vote. The Duke of Sotomayor proceeded after the sitting to the Palace to transact business with the Queen, but her Majesty made no allusion to the affair of General Serrano.

Extraordinary incidents are said to have occurred at the Palace. The young Queen is said to have told her Ministers that they did not yet know whom they have to deal with. General Orea, the Minister at War, (who required to be bled in consequence of the excitement he had suffered), requested her Majesty to look at his grey hair, and to remember that he had split his blood in defence of her cause; to which she replied, "so has he," meaning Serrano.

It was generally believed at Madrid that M. Pacheco had been requested by the Queen to form a Cabinet, and that the Queen had accepted the list of persons he named as his colleagues. In consequence of this the Moderado party deemed it right to make a demonstration in the Chamber of Deputies in favour of the Ministry. M. Martinez de la Rosa, M. Gonzales Bravo, and four other of the principal members of that party, submitted a motion calling upon the Chamber to declare that the political principles of the present Ministry merited the approbation of the Chamber, and that it would give it its support as long as it should deserve the confidence of the Crown. A long discussion took place, in the course of which the Ministry was warmly attacked and defended. Eventually the motion was carried by a majority of 144 votes against 60.

The supposed Cabinet of M. Pacheco was said to be thus composed:—The Marquis Miraflores, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Pacheco, Minister of Justice; M. Arrazola, of the Interior; M. Manuel Bertrand de Lys, of Finance; M. Reynoso, or Salamanca, of Commerce; General Jose de la Concha, of War; and General Ros de Olano, of Marine.

A decree has been published forbidding the exportation of all kinds of grain, flour, potatoes, &c.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 15th inst. Nothing of importance had taken place since the last advices, but there had been a few trifling skirmishes, in which the Queen's troops are said to have had the advantage.

Saldanha had not yet proceeded to invest Oporto, but the junction of a portion of his forces with those of Casal had at last been effected.

General Povoa had taken command of a division at Amarante. Saldanha had raised some volunteer battalions between Oporto and Coimbra. The forces of the insurgents, after a sally into the province of Minho, had again retired into Oporto. An action was expected between the Queen's troops and those of the Conde de Mello, near Portalegre.

The force at present in Oporto is variously estimated: some limit it to 9000, others enlarge it to 14,000 men.

Two vessels lately effected an entrance, in spite of the blockading squadron, into Oporto. They were fired at, but escaped without injury. The blockading squadron consists, according to the *Diario*, of a frigate and twelve brigs of war. Three British vessels of war were anchored off the Bar—the *Superb*, 80 guns, *America*, and *Thetis*.

The main difficulty still subsisted, and the probability remained unchanged that the Queen would be obliged to accept British mediation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers, which give accounts from the eastern province of that colony to the 12th of January.

The information from the frontier is calculated to cause uneasiness. The Kaffirs continue their depredations, and have succeeded in more than one instance in getting clear off with their booty. In an attempt to recover stolen cattle a party of the Graham's Town Hottentot levy, under Lieutenant Gilstein, had been roughly handled, and one of the men killed by a shot. Immediately the poor fellow fell; several of the Kaffirs made a desperate rush to stab the dying man, but a well-directed fire speedily threw the Kaffirs into confusion, and enabled the party to carry off the corpse.

Four thousand five hundred cattle have been recaptured from the people of Cobus Congo and of his brother Pato. The engagement with these people was severe, and it is stated that forty Kaffirs were killed, whilst the troops had one man killed and two wounded; these men belonged to the rifle corps.

The troops in camp near the Kei had been put on half rations of biscuit, in consequence of no store-waggons having arrived there. This produced much dissatisfaction.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the *Montezuma*, we have received New York papers to the 6th inst. They state that the sittings of Congress terminated on the 4th.

The Sub-Treasury Act had been defeated.

The Military Bill was passed, omitting the appointment of a Lieutenant-General.

A Bill, providing for the construction of additional war-steamers, was also passed.

The news from Mexico is of a very warlike complexion. While the army of General Scott was preparing to march upon Vera Cruz, the Mexicans suddenly appeared before Saltillo, and drove in the outposts of General Taylor. General Taylor was, however, exceedingly strong there, having with him 6,000 men, who had marched with him from Monterey. Many believed that when the Mexicans discovered his strength, they would retire; and in the army it was generally considered that Santa Anna meditated no serious blow in that quarter, the movement being a feint to mask his intentions of marching his main body to Vera Cruz.

In the meantime General Urrea had crossed the mountain to threaten Matamoros. He had with him 4000 men, one-half of whom were the best soldiers of Mexico. Colonel Drake, commanding at Matamoros, had provided muskets and ammunition for citizens in case of an attack, and has sent to Point Isabel for several pieces of ordnance. Notwithstanding these warlike demonstrations the *New York Sun* says it has good reasons for believing that the Mexican Government will soon see fit to peace.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta, Feb. 9; Madras, Feb. 14; Bombay, Feb. 16; Delhi, Feb. 6; Hong Kong, Jan. 31; and Ceylon, Feb. 18.

We gather from the summary of the *Bombay Times* of the 16th Feb., that no important event had transpired since the last Mail. There was about to be a reduction in the army, and a great reduction in the general expenditure.

The Governor-General has directed that labour at public works shall be suspended on Sundays throughout India. A similar measure, three years since introduced by Sir George Arthur into Bombay, has been eminently successful. A general order to the Scinde army has been published by Sir Charles Napier, in which is embodied a defence of the conquest. His Excellency left Kurrahce for Hyderabad on the 4th, to take a parting look of the fields of Meane and Dubba. The rumours of his immediate retirement from the Government of the country have, in some measure, ceased.

Everything was tranquil in the Punjab. The Rajah Lal Singh, ex-Minister, has reached Agra, and been confined in the fort. His family have accompanied him into exile, but, for the present, are kept apart from him, till the pleasure of the Governor-General shall be known. The state of affairs in Afghanistan would seem to be improving. Akbar Khan had returned to Cabool from Candahar, accompanied by one of his sirdars. The Wuzzeer's visit was one of friendship to his relatives, and not a hostile one. The report that he had captured the city, and taken his uncles prisoners, turns out to have been false. The King of Burmah has been assassinated by one of his Wuzzeers, who has usurped the throne of Ava. The murdered Prince was made Regent on the deposition of King Tharawaddie, and succeeded him in his demise.

The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts still continue, and reinforcements of troops from the neighbouring cantonments are being poured into the country. Considerable sickness prevails amongst those already located in the district.

The only daughter of the late Nawab of Bhopal has been placed on the throne of her ancestors by our Resident at Indore, Mr. Hamilton. The ceremony was an imposing one, and, at its conclusion, a Khut was conferred on the Shajehan Begum from the Governor-General.

Lord Hardinge was expected to reach Meerut about the middle of February. Lord Gough was, at latest dates, at Kurnaul, and the Lieut.-Governor North-west Provinces at Matwa.

Sir George Pollock, Military Member of the Council of India, has been compelled to retire from India in consequence of bad health; he returns to England by the Cape.

A sword, value 300 guineas, has been voted to Sir Harry Smith by the community of Calcutta, in token of their estimation of the services rendered the country by him in the late Sikh campaign. The gallant General quits India for England immediately.

The weather continued extremely cold. Trade was dull: the late opium gambling transactions have been pronounced illegal.

MISS HERSCHEL.—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Hanover, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, left the Royal residence at Hanover on the 16th inst., to pay a visit to Miss Caroline Herschel (sister to the celebrated astronomer, Dr. Herschel), who resides at Hanover, and who on that day attained her 98th year. This venerable lady is still in full possession of her mental faculties, and continues to take the liveliest interest in science. The Crown Princess, who greatly venerates this interesting old lady, has been pleased to present her with a most splendid arm chair, as a birthday present.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers state that on Saturday week the young Count de Liedekerke, the representative of one of the noblest families of Belgium, entered a small chapel, contiguous to his chateau, in the neighbourhood of Namur, and, without any notice, fired at his two sisters, who were engaged in their devotions. The eldest sister fell dead on the spot. The Count then fired twice at the survivor, and the second time wounded her mortally. The miserable perpetrator of this double deed then hurried away, vowing vengeance against other members of his family. It is supposed that he has destroyed himself, as he has not yet been found, and as his dog returned late at night to the chateau without him. The bodies of the young Countesses were conveyed by the peasants to the chateau. It is asserted that the Count was subject to fits of insanity, which had become more violent since the recent death of his parents.

THE LATE MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. William Baker, at the Old King John, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, concerning the death of William Gobart, aged nineteen years, an umbrella-maker, residing in Hare-alley, Shoreditch, who was shot by a young man named Thomas Brookes, as stated in our paper last week. Mr. James Hancorn, a surgeon, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. There was a small hole on the right side of the neck, about three inches deep and about an inch in circumference. A quantity of small shots were discovered closely lodged on the spinal bone. He had no doubt but that the shot had struck the spinal bone, and caused instantaneous death. The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Thomas Brookes," and the Coroner issued his warrant for his committal to Newgate.

by the most moral Government in the world, and then dazzled with the promise of a sum of money, which the agent of that same moral Government knows to be in effect a lie, and which that agent's chief can describe in Parliament by the softer title of "a delusion." The bounty promised to the drunken recruit was never given him; the "State" absorbed it in payment for the soldier's arms and uniform. By a piece of chicanery, the recruit found that all his "bounty" was a debt to his employers, for his state livery and the weapons he was to bear. The consequences are just as truly described by Mr. Fox Maule. Discontent, the slightest expression of which, by word or gesture, formed the military crime of "insubordination" was punished by flogging; disappointment leading to desertion, also punished by flogging; or despair leading to the canteen and drunkenness, again a crime visited with flogging. Thus the system of recruiting was at the root of half the evils of our military system, and made that "necessity" which was so long and so successfully pleaded against the limitation of corporal punishment. We look upon it as an established fact that men are very much what laws and systems make them; and that if a Government gains servants by lies and drunkenness, and then completes the transaction by robbery, it cannot expect those it thus treats to be models of honesty, sobriety, or high moral feeling. Yet, with a perverseness not uncommon among mankind, a high degree of virtue was expected from those who, in their treatment by their superiors, had seen nothing but the active operation of every vice. The Duke of Wellington's dispatches are full of denunciations and complaints of the detestable moral character of the English soldiery; these passages are not often quoted, they are not flattering to our national pride. But they have only to be referred to, to prove that the universal belief in Spain is not altogether unfounded. Spaniards to this day declare that the plundering, outrages, and atrocities committed by the English army fully equalled those of the French, and that of the two they would rather have been left to the mercy of their enemies than their allies. The Duke speaks of his troops repeatedly in terms more applicable to a band of robbers than the army of a civilised nation; and to keep up discipline, he was compelled to be a very "vigorous" commander indeed.

We are now going to attempt an improvement; and it were to be wished that the greatest military name of our age and country was a more active agent in it. But the Duke of Wellington seems to have been always content to use an existing system, without attempting to improve it. He was never the promoter of measures for raising the status of the army. Strict attention to its physical and material efficiency seems to have bounded his concern for it, both in war and peace. He opposed the claim of his comrades of the Peninsula to a decoration till public opinion shamed the Government into granting it, a generation too late to be welcomed. He never interfered by word or deed to moderate the severity of corporal punishment, till public opinion again drove the Government to act; and he only approves the new regulation for shortening the term of enlistment, when it is proposed by civilians, acted on again by the pressure from without. It is difficult to imagine how, with such a name, such a mind, and such a position, he has never originated any one change for the better, but always silently assented to anything proposed by men, whose opinion, in military matters, he probably holds in the greatest contempt.

The speech of the Secretary at War is a curious proof of how official life deadens men's sense of what is honourable and just. A Government will do things unabashed, and find men proud to be its instruments, that would drive an individual ignominiously from society. Mr. Fox Maule, for instance, looks on his position as an honourable one; it is so regarded by all around him. Yet he openly avows he is the chief agent in a system of fraud, delusion, and theft! Suppose the chief clerk of a London mercantile house confessing to a public meeting that "his firm" carried on their business by intoxication, lies, and robbery! What a storm of hisses and execrations would greet him, and how he would be hunted from all social circles! A Government does the same thing, avows it, and those engaged with it are "all honourable men."

FESTIVAL OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On Monday, a General Court of this Corporation was held at Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Alexandria; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Dinner was served in the superb Hall of the Tavern; there were about 200 guests, and the gallery was filled with ladies; nearly the whole of the company were in the Highland garb, in uniform, or in Court dress; and the scene was a very splendid one. Much of its brilliancy is attributable to his Royal Highness Prince Albert honouring the Corporation with his presence; the Prince having just accepted the office of Chief, and this being his first attendance at the Society.

On the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Harris Nicholas, Colonel Kelly, and Mr. Hunt, M.P.; on the left the Duke of Wellington, the Chisholm, General Sir James Macdonell, Sir John Wilson, and Sir F. Kelly. At other tables were Sir W. G. Ross, the Baron Kesselbeck, General Sir D. Leighton, Mr. G. E. Anson, Major Hunt, Major Macdonald, Captain Maitland, Mr. Macgregor (of the Board of Trade), Dr. Cumming, Mr. Duff Gordon, Mr. H. J. Cameron, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. James Matheson, Capt. Charles Forbes, Capt. Lamont, R.N., Capt. Jay, R.N., Lieut. Rouse, R.N., &c.

The Rev. J. Tod Brown said grace, and the cloth having been removed, The Chairman successively proposed the healths of "Her Majesty the Queen," "the Queen Dowager," "the Duke of Rothesay, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were toasted with "Highland honours."

The Duke of Cambridge next gave the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chief of the Highland Society. (Loud cheers.) The toast was drunk with "Highland honours," amidst great enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in rising to acknowledge it, was again loudly cheered. He said—"Allow me to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received this toast. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of expressing to you in person the sense I entertain of the honour you have done me in electing me your Chief (loud cheers)—the Chief of a Society whose object is to preserve the nationality of the Highlands (cheers), their national spirit, and their national habits. (Cheers.) I am happy to have had the pleasure of visiting that country several times in company with her Majesty the Queen (loud cheers)—and I can assure you that the impressions these visits left on our minds have been most gratifying. (Loud cheers.) It is impossible for any one to go to that country, to breathe its fresh and bracing air, to see its beautiful scenery, and live among the simple, hearty, and kind people of Scotland, without receiving the most favourable impressions. (Loud cheers.) I beg to propose as a toast, 'Prosperity to this Society and the Highlands of Scotland.'" (Loud and continued cheering.)

Song, by Miss P. Horton, "Prince Charlie."

The Chairman next proposed the health of the illustrious man on his left, the Duke of Wellington. (Cheers. Drunk with three times three and one cheer more.)

The Duke of Wellington, in acknowledging the compliment, said: "Having had the satisfaction of being long acquainted with many of you, gentlemen; having the highest respect for your countrymen of all classes and descriptions, and most particularly for those of the profession to which I have the honour to belong (cheers), it is highly satisfactory to me to have it in my power to meet you here this day (cheers); and I can assure you that upon all occasions on which you do me the honour to invite me to be present at this celebration, I shall be most happy, when my other avocations will permit me, to pay you my respects. (Cheers.) It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have witnessed the expressions of your attachment to the illustrious Prince who has honoured you with his presence here this day. (Loud cheers.) I am sure you will feel proud of his attachment to you and your country, and the country I know will be benefited by it. I repeat my thanks for the honour you have done me." (Loud cheers.)

His Grace immediately afterwards again rose, and proposed "the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," the noble Duke observing—"A soldier, like many of us, his Royal Highness has acquired the greatest respect for your countrymen by witnessing their gallant achievements in the field. (Cheers.) He has the highest respect for the Highland soldier, and for all your countrymen. (Cheers.) I need not, therefore, say more to induce you to pay your respects to his Royal Highness by drinking his health."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks, observed that he greatly admired the Highlanders; and he alluded with pleasure to the time—a time before most of the gentlemen present were born—when he had served in a Highland Regiment. His Royal Highness then proposed "the Army and Navy" (loud cheers); "the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the heroes that fell with him in Egypt;" and "the Ladies."

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Chairman, the Duke of Wellington, and the principal guests, quitted the room; but the chair was subsequently resumed by Sir J. Macdonald, and the festivities were prolonged till after midnight.

Several pipers paraded the room at intervals, and a Highland toastmaster was peculiarly energetic, brandishing overhead a veritable claymore—an essential accompaniment to the "Highland honours." A military band was also in attendance; and a company of vocalists sang Scotch songs during the evening.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD BROUGHAM'S BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.—Lord Brougham moved the second reading of his Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, and explained the chief provisions of it. He said there was a great objection to the introduction of a Court of Insolvency into the City, the ordinary class of insolvents not suiting the respectable notions of the merchants of London. He proposed, therefore, to give greater powers to the Insolvent Courts out of the City, so as to enable them to deal with bankruptcy also. In the City, he would reduce the number of the Commissioners (each of whom received £2000 a year) from six to three, and abolish the Court of Review altogether—the business of that court to be in future performed by the Commissioners themselves, with an appeal on matters of law to the Lord Chancellor. The Insolvent Court consisted of two branches—that transacting the business of London, and that which performed the business on circuit. It so happened that on circuit there was very little business, and the circuits were very expensive, as a proof of which he stated that Mr. Commissioner Phillips had to go to Caernarvon in a day or two on circuit, and there was only one insolvent to be liberated. He, therefore, proposed to abolish the circuits, and to vest the jurisdiction in insolvency in the local judges appointed under the act of last session. He also proposed to vest in the Commissioners a discretion, to protect the future gains of an insolvent from his former creditors, in the same way as the bankrupt was protected when he received his certificate. If the bill should be read a second time, he would move that its further progress should stand over until after Easter, when the bill which his noble and learned friend on the woolsack had in preparation, would be brought forward; and then he would suggest that both bills should be referred to a Select Committee.—The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in the propriety of sending both bills to a Committee up-stairs; but, as regarded the proposition for handing the provincial bankruptcy and insolvency business over to the local courts, he thought some time must necessarily elapse before it could be adopted, as it would be necessary to ascertain whether the judges would have sufficient time to discharge this extra duty.—Lord ASHBURTON stated that he should have to present an important petition in reference to the subject, from the merchants of the City of London, in which it was stated that the trade of England suffered annually to the amount of £24,000,000 by bad debts. He saw no way of administering justice between debtor and creditor without keeping up a distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER FOR LEWES.—Mr. PERFECT took the oaths and his seat as Member for Lewes.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for the Eastern Division of Somersetshire, in the room of Colonel Gore Langton, deceased.

SCOTCH BILLS.—Mr. F. MAULE, in answer to Mr. FORBES, intimated that the Lord Advocate would postpone the Committees on the Registration of Births, &c., and Scotch Marriages Bills, until after Easter.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to a question from Mr. C. BERKELEY, that it was the intention of the Government to persevere in the plan of education set forth in the Minute of the Council; and that the education vote would be brought forward on the 19th of April.

EXPORTATION OF CORN FROM RUSSIA.—Lord J. RUSSELL replied to a question put to him some days previous, and stated that the Government had received a letter from Lord Bloomfield, from which it appeared that, so far from the exportation of grain from St. Petersburg having been prohibited as was reported, the Russian Government were affording every possible facility for the exportation of grain from all the Russian ports.

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.—Mr. F. MAULE moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill, and explained the reasons which led the Government to the adoption of a system of limited enlistment for the future, as well as the several provisions of the bill. It was proposed to alter the period of enlistment, in the first instance, to ten years for an infantry soldier, and twelve years for a cavalry and ordnance soldier. After the expiration of that first service, it was proposed to have an option of re-enlisting the men for a further period of eleven years for the infantry, and of twelve years for the cavalry and artillery; thus making altogether twenty-one years for the infantry, and twenty-four years for the cavalry, the same time as in the present service. It was further proposed, in case the first ten or twelve years' service should expire when the regiment should be abroad, that the commanding officer should have the power to retain the soldier for an additional year; and in case the regiment was engaged in actual warfare, to retain the soldier for two years. The right hon. gentleman went through the details of the bill, the operation of which he proposed should be prospective, and not retrospective.—The bill excited opposition from Sir H. Douglas, Colonel Reid, Colonel Thomas Wood, Captain Lindsay, and Colonel Sibthorp, but it was read a second time.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—On the question for going into Committee on this bill, a general conversation arose upon the condition of Ireland.—Lord J. RUSSELL took the opportunity of reading a letter which he had just received from Cork, stating that since the 12th inst. the arrival of vessels laden with Indian corn had been upwards of 100, that 20,000 tons were now afloat, and that the price of that grain had greatly fallen, so that it was quite apparent that the speculators had oversteered the mark. The postscript to the above letter stated that the arrivals on the day of its date were more numerous than had been anticipated. The noble Lord remarked that this result would not have been obtained had the Government undertaken the task of importing Indian corn for the use of the whole people.—Mr. DISRAELI considered that this arrival of food after the mortality was like shutting the stable door after the steed had been stolen.—The House having resolved into Committee, clauses up to 9 were agreed to, after discussion, and the further progress was postponed till Tuesday.

The Prisons Bill and the Custody of Offenders Bill was committed *pro forma*. The House sat till past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Spanish bondholders, complaining of the dishonest conduct pursued by the Spanish Government in neglecting to pay either the principal or interest of the loans advanced to them in their hour of difficulty by the people of this country. Since this loan was contracted the revenue of Spain had increased from six to twelve millions sterling, and yet no symptom was exhibited on the part of the Spanish Government of a desire to act with justice or honour. The noble and learned Lord stated at length the claims of these British holders of Spanish bonds, and urged upon the Government to interfere in their behalf, although he dissented so far from the petitioners as to declare his opinion to be that the non-payment of this debt, being contracted without the guarantee of the British Government, would not be a *casus belli* between the two nations.—The Earl of GLENORD ananadverted with great freedom upon the want of good faith displayed by Spain. He denied that Spain could be considered to be in a state of bankruptcy, although it might suit some of her Ministers to make the assertion; because, if her finances were conducted with prudence and economy, and if the country was not distracted by foreign intrigues and domestic commotions, she would be one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world. While, however, he condemned the conduct of Spain, he reminded those who lend money to foreign States, that when they do so without the sanction of their own Government they have no claim on their own Government for redress in case their debts be disregarded. With this view, he of course did not consider that the present instance formed a *casus belli*. The Government, however, had instructed the British Minister at Madrid, to give every assistance to the agent of the bondholders, who had been sent to that capital.

THE EASTER RECESS.—It was intimated that the adjournment for the Easter recess would be until Tuesday, April 13, but if any noble Lord should require a further adjournment, the time would be extended till the 15th, should the state of public business permit.

Nothing else occurred requiring notice, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—Lord SANDON, after having presented a petition from 7000 bankers, merchants, and traders of Liverpool, for a repeal of the duty on tea, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of our commercial relations with China. No opposition was made on the part of the Government, and the motion was agreed to.

RAILWAYS.—In answer to questions from Major Layard, Mr. STRUTT said that under the new Act for the Regulation of Railways, no such officer as an Inspector-General was required. By the authority of the existing law Inspectors, not Inspectors-General, were required, and two gentlemen had been appointed to those situations, who were efficiently discharging their duties. This course had been preferred; and, on the subject of salaries, the Railway Commissioners would take care that the public interest was in no respect disregarded.

FEVER IN IRELAND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and continue the act of last session relative to the treatment of persons suffering from fever in Ireland.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House having resolved into Committee on this Bill, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL proposed an amendment upon clause 10, the object of which was to provide for a union rating for the support of the poor, instead of a rating by electoral districts.

The proposal elicited a debate, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a vote of 120 to 25.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN then moved as an amendment that the clause be omitted from the bill, his object being to retain the present electoral divisions, for the purpose of rating, instead of the Union rating proposed by the Government.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 118 to 57.

The clause was then adopted; the further consideration of the measure was postponed; and shortly before midnight the House adjourned till twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The sitting to-day was a short one, and the business was of a miscellaneous and unimportant character. Some bills passed through Committee. The Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord STANLEY moved for a copy of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, respecting the personal conduct of Sir E. Wilkes.

Lord GREY did not object to the return, which was accordingly ordered. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met this morning at twelve o'clock. **THE FAST DAY.**—On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the thanks of the House were voted to the Rev. Dr. Deatry, for the excellent sermon preached to the members of the House at St. Margaret's Church on Wednesday.

CLAIMS ON SPAIN.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that early after Easter, he should move an Address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give instructions for a full and stringent inquiry into the claims of British subjects on the Government of Spain, and to take measures to obtain a redress of the grievances of which the claimants complained.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL repeated accounts which had appeared in some Irish newspapers, respecting the distress and misery which prevailed in Ireland, and called upon the Government to adopt effectual means to relieve those who were starving. Thousands would die daily if steps were not immediately taken to ameliorate and provide for the starving poor.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN fully concurred with the hon. member for Kilkenny, that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to extend further relief to Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE was as anxious as any man possibly could be to alleviate the dreadful distress which existed in Ireland, and the Government were doing all in their power to accomplish so desirable an object. He would take that opportunity of expressing his heartfelt thanks and satisfaction at the immense supplies of provisions which were now flowing into Ireland from all parts. And he was certain the House would be happy to hear that all accounts agreed in representing that the quantity and quality of the corn imported into Ireland was most satisfactory. (Hear.)

After some discussion, in the course of which Lord G. BENTINCK condemned the policy of the Government towards Ireland, the House went into Committee on the bill.

Long discussions arose upon some of the clauses, and amendments were proposed, but the movers of them were unsuccessful in their attempt to change the details of the bill. The clauses having all been disposed of, Mr. SHAW moved a clause, "That the Justices resident in the Poor-Law Unions shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Guardians of such Unions." Ultimately, however, it was arranged that the clause should be moved when the report was brought up.

The House adjourned at a quarter to seven.

[RAILWAY COMMITTEES.]—The first decision of the session was given on Tuesday in Group 12. It was not pronounced, as some may have expected, in favour of the lines that have occupied the district longest, and whose lines are in full operation, but of a line now only in course of construction. The Committee resolved, "that the preambles of the Newmarket and Chesterford (Extension to Thetford), Newmarket and Chesterford (Extension to Bury St. Edmund's, &c.), and Newmarket and Chesterford Railway Act Amendment, &c., were proved; and that the preamble of the Lynn and Ely (Extension to Bury St. Edmund's), Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's (No. 2) (Newmarket and Ely), and Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's (No. 3) (Bury to Thetford), were not proved."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AND MUTILATION AT CHESTERFIELD.

At Derby, yesterday week, the trial of John Platts, for the inhuman murder and mutilation of George Collis, in the Butchers-shambles at Chesterfield, in the month of December, 1845, commenced, in the Crown Court, before Mr. Justice Patteson. The court was crowded to great excess, the case creating thrilling interest throughout the county. The prisoner is not more than twenty years of age.

It appeared from the evidence that, early on the morning of the last Friday in August last year (1846), some men were employed on the premises of Mr. Bunting, a flour dealer, living in Low-pavement, in the town of Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search showed the mass to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quantity of entrails. Part of a coat, trousers, hat, two silk handkerchiefs, and the remains of a brace, and stockings, were also discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G. C.," and, when found, was tied as if for the neck; and on the leg bones were garters—apparently odd ones—one red and the other white. This led to a more minute inspection, and a skull, with a large fracture over the right eye, was found. The examination of the bones by a surgeon satisfying all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of male attire with them, soon gave some strong grounds for supposing that a murder had been committed. The wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the handkerchief bearing the initials "G. C." was identified by a young female, named Ellen Beresford, as having belonged to George Collis. That individual, in the course of the preceding year (1845), went into partnership with the prisoner, John Platts, as butcher, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the Market-place in Chesterfield. From Sunday night, the 7th of December in that year (1845), Collis had not been seen, and the belief gained ground that it was his remains that were discovered; suspicions, at the same time, being entertained that the prisoner was the party who had taken away his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to pledge a watch belonging to the deceased a few days after Collis's sudden disappearance. When interrogated as to how he got possession of it, he said he had won it at a raffle, while to others he told them he had bought it of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Lankey." These statements being ascertained to be untrue, led to his apprehension.

One of the witnesses, stated that, on the night of the 7th of December, 1845, he was standing near Platts's shop, and heard two or three blows struck as if with a cleaver. After the first blow the witness distinctly heard groans ejaculated from a human being, and he made all haste to his friends at home, and told them he was sure murder was going on in Platts's shop. His wife and sister returned with him to the "shambles," and finding the door secured, they knocked, and asked Platts what he was doing, and who he had in the shop. The prisoner immediately answered "Nobody;" he had been taking some rum, which had made him exceedingly sick, and that he was going to lie down. He was asked to open the door, and they would give him some water, but he would not. Shortly afterwards Platts came into a neighbouring public-house with one of his hands covered with blood. He said he wanted to wash his hands, as he had cut his finger.

The trial was resumed on Saturday morning, when some additional evidence inculpatory of the prisoner was given. The Jury found him guilty, and Mr. Justice Patteson sentenced him to death.

[It is stated that Platts has since confessed the crime, and has implicated two other persons in it.]

RECOVERY OF DEPOSIT MONEY BY AN ALLOTTEE.

At Exeter, on Monday, a case was tried, Sercombe v. Ashpitel, in which an allottee obtained a verdict for the recovery of deposit money. It was an action of assumpsit, brought by the plaintiff, an allottee of shares in the "Metropolitan Railways Junction Railway," against the defendant, who was a Managing Director in the Company, to recover back £262 10s., paid by the plaintiff as a deposit on 100 shares which had been allotted to him in the said Company.

For the defence it was contended that the whole scheme was a *bona fide* one, and that, although it might not be strictly correct to buy up shares, with a view to raise the market, yet that was done with a view to the benefit of the Company, and not the individual Directors. That the plaintiff had no right to object, for, when he applied for shares, he undertook, by his letter of application, to sign the subscribers' agreement, and be bound by it.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

A bill of exceptions was tendered to Mr. Justice Cresswell's ruling upon some of the points.

POLICE.

THE MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY UPON HIS BROTHER.—Last Saturday, Samuel King was re-examined at GUILDHALL, on the charge of uttering two forged bills of £250 each. Mr. J. W. King, the brother of the prisoner, who is a solicitor at Walsham-en-Willows, near Bury St. Edmunds, produced the bills, and deposed to their being forgeries. Mr. Alderman Farebrother said he was bound to commit the prisoner for trial on a charge of knowingly uttering the forged orders.

THE MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.—On Tuesday Thomas Brooks, was re-examined at WORSHIP-STREET, charged with the murder of William Gobert, by shooting him with a gun, in Hare-court, Shoreditch. In addition to the previous evidence, it was sworn by two witnesses that in the altercation which preceded the fatal event the prisoner was struck by the deceased. The prisoner, throughout the proceedings, looked stupefied, almost unconscious of what was passing, and appeared so prostrated by a sense of the awful situation in which he had placed himself, that he could hardly support himself without assistance, and walked with tottering steps as he was led in and out of the Court. He was committed upon the charge of wilful murder.

THE LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Lord John Russell, who was recently elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, has intimated that, in consequence of the pressure of business, he cannot visit that city until the end of the Session. The installation, therefore, will not take place until November.

DEATH OF COLONEL LINDSAY, LATE OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—Intelligence has been received of the death of this distinguished officer, which took place a short time before the departure of the last mail, at Kandy, in the island of Ceylon.

SHERIFF OF LONDON FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—At a recent civic dinner, the Lord Mayor drank to Mr. William Cubitt, the eminent builder of Gray's-inn-road, being the ancient mode of putting in nomination for the office of one of the Sheriffs of London, and joint Sheriff of Middlesex.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—Last Saturday morning a fatal accident occurred at Burradon Colliery, by the bursting of one of the boilers used in working the engine of the pit, by which three persons were killed, viz., a man, a woman, and a boy. The colliery is situated about six miles north of Newcastle, and belongs to Lord Ravensworth and partners. The engine is of 90-horse power, and three boilers of large dimensions and of an oval shape are used to work it; but on the morning of the accident only two were in operation. The boiler was torn into three pieces, and parts of it were blown a considerable distance into an adjoining field. The stoker was found almost buried in the ruins, dreadfully scalded and bruised, but quite dead; and a female named Margaret Proctor, wife of one of the miners, who was at the place getting water, was lying a few yards from him. The other sufferer was a boy about eleven years of age, named Thomas Gordon, employed at the bank. The engine-man escaped, though much scalded in the face and injured in the head. Several of the workmen were also seriously injured by the flying bricks, &c., but all are expected to recover. Monday an inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Qua cura nitentes
Pasce equos.

The Racing Season has commenced; and while the early buds are before us, it is pleasant, and may be profitable, to speculate upon its blossom and fruit. No year in the annals of the Turf ever put forth such promise: if the harvest only be an average one for the breadth of the sowing, where will the hands be found that shall gather the crop. All the world has heard how the licensed victuallers of this metropolis—caterers for good cheer—have subscribed five hundred pounds as a bonus to the Spring Meeting at Epsom: this is dashing—but the proceedings at other places are annihilating—positively.

What would the turfs of the good old racing times, the days when duets over the Beacon Course were the fashion, and a dozen couriers at the post considered a crowd—what would the Queensburys and Mellishes, for instance, have thought of such a list as a chicken handicap in the last *Calendar* puts forth—four hundred and forty-four horses weighted for a three-quarters-of-a-mile race? For an epithet, Dominie Sampson to the rescue—Prodigious! In like manner, the whole *mise en scene* is upon a wholesale plan. The fields, as entered, are immense: so is the very code of new rules—all "in a concatenation accordingly." Thus our Olympic revels promise to be a passage of most stirring action; with what results for the catastrophe we will examine.

Since the Houghton Meeting brought the racing year of 1846 to a close, the official returns from Tattersall's, and all the regular mart for betting, implied something very like a panic in the market. Week after week you read that nothing was doing, or apparently in a way to be done—not even the public; how was such a miracle to be accounted for? There are no backers of horses—why or wherefore?

Everybody you met, and canvassed the question with, had a different cause to assign, while all were agreed as to the effect. "Money was not as plenty as it used to be!" When was that golden age? Not since any of the present generation saw the light. "Lotteries and sweeps would supersede the ring." "There was too much custom for the supply." "Betting had outgrown its resources." Probably a little of every one of these reasons had something to do with it; but the main influence was experience. The turf has become a profession, and all who now traffic in its merchandise know a great deal of their craft. The day has gone by, probably for ever, in which horses will be backed, as we have known them, and in recent memory. An attempt was ventured since Christmas to make a "pot" for one of the popular handicaps, of an animal at the moment actually in the straw-yard. But it was a signal failure; "it was the tout that did it all." The vast extent of racing *matériel* now available for the purposes of the better round must secure him a considerable trade—none the worse that his customers are careful how they get into his books. Legitimate betting must increase as horses multiply, and it will be the fault of the profession if they have not a brilliant season in the present. Let Running Rein robberies be renewed, and honest men, with their senses about them, will be scared out of the ring: let fair play only prevail, and business will not be slack—in spite of the long profits that the trader in the odds is understood to need and to exact. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the opening meetings of the year—albeit the weather was not propitious to the first. Nothing can be more favourable to the hopes of the trainer than the genial spring his team is now profiting by. But caution must be the watchword with the backers of horses. It is an old axiom of the old turfite that "a race horse always looks fit with the sunshine on his back." Nevertheless, without good work all his polish is moonshine. The starters are all backward—some more, some less. Till the true forms of horses are better known, the profession will have the best of the speculation. This makes the supply of betters round so greatly to exceed the demands of backers.

TATTERSALL'S.

On Monday there was "no house," and on Thursday, owing to the departure of several of the members for Croxton Park, very little was done. The chief outlay was on the Euclid colt and Sting for the Newmarket Handicap, and on Dulcet for the Chester Cup; in other respects the prices were downwards.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.			
7 to 2 agst Euclid colt (400 to 1 taken)	10 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	20 to 1 agst Kesheng (t)	
5 to 1 — Sting (t)	12 to 1 — Vanish (t)	20 to 1 — Discontent	
	12 to 1 — Lynceus (t)	20 to 1 — Campanile	
Finvaragh is scratched.			
THE PORT.			
2 to 1 agst Sting (t)			
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.			
7 to 1 agst Liberator		8 to 1 agst Christopher (t)	
CHESTER CUP.			
23 to 1 agst Punch	25 to 1 agst Newcourt	50 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	
25 to 1 — Antler	30 to 1 — Mickey Free	50 to 1 — Plaudit	
25 to 1 — The Lamb	40 to 1 — Emigrant	50 to 1 — Pink Bonnet	
25 to 1 — Dulcet	40 to 1 — Intrepid	66 to 1 — Banana	
DERBY.			
4 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	28 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)	50 to 1 agst Christopher	
13 to 2 — J. Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 — Flora of Chase	50 to 1 — Black Dwarf (t)	
8 to 1 — Van Tromp	30 to 1 — Liberator	50 to 1 — Pavilion	
10 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Sis, to Cobweb c	66 to 1 — Lunedale	
12 to 1 — Epirote (t)	50 to 1 — Red Hart	66 to 1 — Philosopher (t)	
20 to 1 — Glendit (t)	50 to 1 — Mr. Martin (t)		

NORTHAMPTON AND PYCHLEY HUNT RACES.—MONDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 40 added. One mile and a quarter. Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs, 6st (Kitchener) 1
Mr. Whiles's Infringe, 3 yrs, 6st (G. Abdale) 2
Mr. Smith's Master Downes, 3 yrs, 9st 1lb (Sly, Jun.) 3
Mr. G. Ongley's Maid of Athens, 3 yrs, 6st (Planner) 4
Even and 6 to 5 on King of Morven, who made most of the running, and won by a couple of lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft.; for two-year-olds. Last half-mile. Mr. Payne's Glendower, 8st 4lb (Nat) 1
Mr. Watson's The Sheriff, 8st 4lb (Boyce) 2
Duke of Richmond's Nectar, 8st 4lb (W. Abdale) 3
Glendower made all the running and won by half a length.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared; the second to receive 25 sovs. Two miles. Lord Waterford's Wolf-dog, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb (F. Butler) 1
Mr. Gregory's ch c, 3 yrs, 4st 7lb (Green, Jun.) 2
Duke of Richmond's Halo, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb (Ryder) 3

The Farmers' and Tradesmen's Cup of 50 sovs. About 3 miles. Mr. G. Cowley's The Hackney, aged, 12st 1
Mr. J. R. Cowley's Britannia, 5 yrs, 11st 4lb 2
Won easy. Several others ran.

The Open Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added. Once round and a distance. Mr. Parr's Icicle, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb (T. Parr) 1
Mr. Ekin's Salopian, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb (Frisby) 2
Mr. W. Sadler's Fugitive, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb (A. Day) 3
6 to 5 on Icicle; won by a length.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas. Two miles. Mr. Moore's Wolf-dog, 5 yrs, 9st 12lb (F. Butler) 1
Sir C. Cockerell's Duke of Richmond, 4 yrs (H. Darling) 2
Mr. Fowler's Rhanthus, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Tasker) 3
Mr. Wreford's Wife-end, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb (A. Day) 4
Mr. Pettifer's c by Epirus, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (A. lad) 5
Won by three lengths. Run in 2 min 44 sec.

TUESDAY.

The Tallyho Stakes of 10 sovs each, h. ft., and 25 added. Two miles. Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb (5 lb over) (H. Darling) 1
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Spectator, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb (Owner) 2
Mr. G. Ongley's Wee Boy, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb (Whitehouse) 3
7 to 2 on Congress, who won by 8 lengths. Run in 4 min. 12 sec.

The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. About half a mile. Mr. Sandford's The Sheriff (W. Boyce) 1
Mr. Payne's Woodcraft (Nat) 2
Mr. Bristow's Fernhill (Denman) 3
Won by a head, Woodcraft beating Fernhill by half a length; Nectar and Old Brompton well up.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £500. Twice round, about three miles. Mr. Wreford's Witsend, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb (A. Day) 1
Mr. Robbins's Roebuck, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb (H. Darling) 2
Lord W. Powlett's Fort William, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb (Bartholomew) 3
Witsend made all the running, and won in a canter by four lengths.

The Pynchley Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft., and 50 added, for three-yrs-old colts 8st 9lb; and fillies, 8st 6lb. One mile. Mr. J. Daley's Brown Bess, 3 yrs (C. Daley) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Queen Mary, 3 yrs (Nat) 2
Won by a length. Run in 2 minutes 21 seconds.

The Beaten Handicap of 5 sovs each and 25 added. Once round and a distance. Mr. Davis's Princess Royal, 7st 11lb (Denman) 1
Mr. Cranston's Comme-il-faut, 6st (G. Abdale) 2
Mr. Wesley's Elimeas, 7st 11lb (J. Sharpe) 3

THE LEAMINGTON GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.—MONDAY.

The Free Handicap of 5 sovs each, and 25 added, was won by Lord Strathmore's Belshazzar, 11st 3lb., beating Mr. Parkyn's Wilford, 11st 7lb, and several others.

The Royal Leamington Annual Steeple-Chase, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft., and five only, if declared, with 100 added. Four miles. Mr. C. Bevil's Latitat, 10st 9lb (Mr. Bevil) 1
Mr. Preston's Brunette, 12st 5lb 2
Mr. R. H. Jones's b g by Glancens, aged, 10st 10lb 3

Switcher (fell), Discount, Sam Slick, Grenade, Eagle, Pullaway, Little John, Golden Rule, Canary, and six others ran. Won easy by three lengths.

The Leamington Hunt Club Steeple-Chase, of 10 sovs each, 5 ft., 11st 7lb each, three miles, 14 subs, was won by Mr. Onsey Higgins's Chandler, beating King of the Valley, and three others.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRINCE ALBERT AS CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Inauguration of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert in the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge took place on Thursday afternoon, in Buckingham Palace.

The deputation from the University arrived at the Palace at three o'clock and consisted of the following:—

Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward
Henry Philpott, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Catherine Hall
Thomas Crick, B.D., Public Orator
Wm. Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's Col.
William Webb, D.D., Master of Clare Hall
Gilbert Ansell, D.D., Master of Pembroke Col.
Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius Col.
John Lamb, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi Col.
William French, D.D., Master of Jesus Col.
John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's Col.
Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's Col.
Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, Master of Magdalen Col.
William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity Col.
George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel Col.
R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sydney Sussex Col.
Thos. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing Col.
William J. Kingsley, M.A., Junior Proctor
John Couch Adams, M.A., Senior Moderator (officiating for the Senior Proctor)
John Wolvey Astley, M.A. (Fellow of King's College), Senior Scrutator
Francis Proctor, M.A., Junior Scrutator
Samuel H. Banks, LL.D., Henry J. H. Bond, M.D., G. F. Reynier, M.A., George Maddison, M.A. (non Regent), Members of the Caput
Joseph Romilly, M.A., Registrar.
George Leapingwell, M.A.; William Hopkins, M.A., Esquire Bodells.

In addition to the deputation, one hundred and thirty members of the University attended to witness the august ceremony. Among those present were the Members of Parliament for the University, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and the Hon. Charles E. Law.

The whole of the Members present wore their respective Academic Costumes, and the Vice-Chancellor and the deputation were attended by the usual Officers of the University, bearing their appropriate Insignia of Office.

The Deputation was conducted up the Grand Staircase to the Green Drawing-room.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert received the Deputation in the Throne Room. His Royal Highness wore his robe as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; his train being borne by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Bouverie and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour. The Prince was attended by Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, private secretary, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting.

Prince Albert stood a short distance in front of the throne (which was raised off) and near his Royal Highness was placed a magnificent Chair of State, of classic design, richly carved and gilt, and supported by sphinxes, the seat being covered with crimson velvet.

Captain G. C. Blake, R.N., and Major-General Godwin, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting to Prince Albert, received the Vice-Chancellor and deputation, at the entrance to the Throne-room, and conducted them to his Royal Highness.

The Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presented an appropriate address to Prince Albert, to which his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,
"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
"Having been installed as your Chancellor, by the ceremony which is just concluded, allow me now to assure you of the sincere gratification which I feel at the honour you have conferred upon me. It must be, indeed, a subject of pride for me to find myself placed at the head of an University like yours, renowned as well for its piety and learning, as for its strong attachment to the institutions of the country; and, gratifying as this mark of your good opinion must be to myself, I can, at the same time, read in it a fresh proof of that devoted attachment to the person and Throne of her Majesty the Queen, which has ever distinguished you.
"This dignity has been bestowed upon me by your spontaneous act, and I cannot but consider the proof of confidence in me, which you have thereby shown, to be the more flattering from my not having been educated at your University.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT IN HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

"If, however, those ties of early associations, and that grateful feeling which attaches a scholar to the place to which he owes his mental development, must be wanting in my case, I hope that this deficiency may be compensated by that interest which I must most strongly feel in the welfare of this country, and in the Institutions to which is committed the important trust of training the rising generation which is in future to serve and adorn her in Church and State.

"I feel that the task I shall have to perform is not rendered more easy by my having to repair the loss you have sustained by the death of that most excellent nobleman who filled the office of Chancellor before me; but you may rest assured that my new duties will engage my constant and earnest attention, and that you will always find me equally ready to co-operate with you in your

all power, for to him belongs the victory." The General's last wishes were—"May the 43rd, in the hour of danger and battle, like the Crusaders of old, pray for the arm of the Lord and His strength." Lieutenant-Colonel Furlong then came forward and thanked the Minister, her Ladyship, and Sir Hercules; and promised, in the name of the officers and men of the 43rd, that they would guard and keep unsullied the Banners now committed to their charge.

After this ceremony, the troops again formed line, and passed the General in slow and quick time; their appearance was most soldierly, and their precision was the admiration of all present.

[Our Engraving of the ceremony is from a sketch by R. H. C. Udsall, Esq. of Portsmouth.]

endeavours to promote the general cause of Religion, Literature, and Science, and to maintain those rights and privileges, the exercise of which is essential to the performance of your duties."

The Vice-Chancellor presented the principal members of the University to his Royal Highness, after which the whole of the members retired. Before leaving the Palace, the Vice-Chancellor and all the members of the University were ushered to the Library, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was served to the distinguished party.

In the evening, his Royal Highness Prince Albert gave a grand dinner to the Members of the Deputation. In addition to the University Deputation, the following illustrious guests were also present at dinner:—The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of London, the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell, the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Hon. C. E. Law, Mr. G. E. Anson, Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour. A band of the Life Guards attended during dinner.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY, BY THE HONBLE. LADY PAKENHAM.

On Monday last, this interesting ceremony took place on Southsea Common. It was attended by thousands of spectators, many of whom obtained tickets, and were admitted into the inner square. Towards two o'clock, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., came on the ground; together with Lady Pakenham, and a numerous party of fashionables. After the usual ceremony of presenting arms, the 43rd Regiment formed three sides of a square, and the drum was placed in the centre; the Colonel then requested the Rev. Mr. Madden, Vicar of Fareham, to consecrate the Colours; the Clergyman advanced, placed the Colours in the form of a cross, on the large drum; he then read an appropriate prayer of Consecration, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, on which the Military within hearing stood with heads uncovered. After the prayer, the reverend gentleman alluded to the glorious achievements of "his dear old Regiment." At the age of fourteen he joined it as an Ensign, and went with it all through the Peninsular war; his family had also been in the Regiment, and had shed their blood in its ranks; on the battle-field two of them had shed their lives' blood; he, therefore, felt that the Regiment whom he now addressed would listen to a few words of exhortation from one who had once served in its ranks. At the end of the war, certain reasons presented themselves, and the rev. gentleman said he changed the garb of a soldier for that of a far higher calling—a Minister of Jesus Christ.

At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's address, the Hon. Lady Pakenham advanced, and received the new Colours, which her Ladyship, in a short and most impressive address, presented to the 43rd Regiment. The two Majors received the Colours kneeling; behind them were the Ensigns. The General (who is Colonel of the regiment) then made a short address, in which he spoke of the ancient practice of consecrating colours; and highly approved of it, "Because," said Sir Hercules, "It is an acknowledgment of Almighty God, and of

all power, for to him belongs the victory." The General's last wishes were—"May the 43rd, in the hour of danger and battle, like the Crusaders of old, pray for the arm of the Lord and His strength." Lieutenant-Colonel Furlong then came forward and thanked the Minister, her Ladyship, and Sir Hercules; and promised, in the name of the officers and men of the 43rd, that they would guard and keep unsullied the Banners now committed to their charge.

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PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 43RD REGIMENT BY THE HON. LADY PAKENHAM, AT PORTSMOUTH.



ANDREA DEL SARTO PAINTING THE FRESCO OF THE MADONNA DEL SACCO.—PAINTED BY BARON.

OPENING OF THE LOUVRE EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists at the Louvre, was opened to the public on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The works exhibited consist of 2321, being something more than half of those understood to have been sent in, the number of which exceeded 4500. They are divided as follows:—Paintings, miniatures, water-coloured drawings, &c., 2010; sculpture, 163; architecture, 20; engravings, 95; and lithographic prints, 21. We find the names of Horace Vernet, Delacroix, Roqueplan, and others of high eminence, in the catalogue; but for those of Ary Scheffer, Decamps, Meissonnier, and some others of distinguished merit, the reader will search in vain; these gentlemen having determined not to submit their productions to the decision of the jury appointed to decide the question of their admission or rejection.

By favour of access to the ateliers of the painters, our artists have been enabled thus early to copy the two annexed specimens.

First, is No. 74 (in the Entrance Saloon), by Mr. N. Baron. "Andrea del Sarto painting, in the Cloister of the Armoury at Florence, the Fresco of the Madonna del Sacco." This is a very charming composition, full of colour and brilliancy; the grouping of the figures is especially happy. The model who is sitting for the Madonna, though somewhat too mundane to represent a Virgin, has all the freshness of early beauty; and the young *seigneur* is a good personification of one of the old families of Italy, who, by their wealth, and power, and enlightened

protection of art, at the period of the picture, drew around them a brilliant *réunion* of artists, whose works are to this day the most splendid treasures in our museums.

The Second Illustration, No. 1043, by M. Armand Leleux, represents "Spanish Beggars relieved by Peasantry," in the environs of Grenada. This picture is remarkable for its brilliant lights, and the breadth of its shadows; the exactness of its costumes is evidence of the young painter's travels in Spain, of which this picture is the first-fruit.

Among the other noticeable pictures, are:—1141, "Burial of the Conqueror." Marquis. The sombre colouring of this picture is well adapted to the subject. The figures are well brought out from the dark background, and the light of the lantern, cleverly thrown on the corpse, breaks the monotony of tone, and gives force to the principal object in the group.—195, Bouquet. One of the best landscape painters. The colouring of his foliage is good and varied, and his distances are generally prettily put in, though always sufficiently airy.—1630, "A Sunday in the Bois de Boulogne." Wenderoth. This is a picture of merit from its originality. The horses well painted.—52, "Mountain Scenery, with Kabyles in Ambush." Baccuet. This is a well-painted landscape of a delightful poetic spot, and would have been better peopled by bards than robbers; the figures, however, are picturesque.—1565, "Peasant's House," department of the Yonne. Vander Burch. It has a good deal of the feeling of Teniers in the

colouring and design. There is much fun in the old man's face. The picture is placed in a bad light, but should not be passed over.—744, "Endore in the Catacombs." Granet. A good specimen of this artist's peculiar style. He stands deservedly high in his profession.—818, "Triumph of Pisani." Hesse. A fine stirring subject, highly coloured; the figures are full of life and animation. The picture is bright, and peculiarly Italian.—1398, "The Good Samaritan." Ronot. This picture is very original in its colouring; although a cold tone is thrown over the rocks and background, it cannot be said to be cold or displeasing to the eye.—1592, "The King and the Princes." Horace Vernet. Here we have another picture of this great artist, which will be handed down to posterity with his name. The likenesses are all perfect, as well as the grouping and painting of the horses.—924, A group of cleverly painted horses. Lalasse.—462, E. Delacroix. This artist is a great favourite with the generality of his countrymen, and is much esteemed as a colourist; but we have never been able to discover his great merits. There is nothing remarkable in this picture to attract attention to its colouring; and the disagreeable manner of drawing his figures, their ugly, wizened faces and distorted bodies looking like bundles of rags, render many of his works, as this is, rather unpleasant than otherwise.—836, "Youth of the Cardinal Jean de Broglie." Hornung. The light in this picture is admirably arranged and concentrated—this gives force and interest to the figures, which would otherwise be common-place objects.—1022, "Sextus the



"SPANISH BEGGARS."—PAINTED BY LELEUX.

Fifth blessing the Pontine Marshes." Lehmann. A fine subject, admirably handled. One's attention is drawn to the principal personages in the picture, although they stand in the second place, by the light and brightness of their colouring, whilst the larger figures in the foreground are kept quiet. The groups are beautifully arranged, the figures well posed and painted, and the whole is warmed by an Italian sky, which throws a glow over the landscape.—400. "A Roman Orgie." Couture. This picture is undoubtedly the gem of this year's Exhibition, and we think that a finer picture has not been produced in modern times. So grand a work required a bold artist to undertake, and a master-hand to finish it. Much judgment was needed for such a subject, which, instead of pleasing, might have shocked. It is rather cold in colouring, and being, unfortunately, surrounded by warmer toned pictures, is seen to disadvantage. The figures are perfectly drawn; and, although many of them are in unseemly attitudes, they evidently belong to the higher orders, where elegance of figure and fine features are to be found. The grouping is good, and the colouring in keeping. The background and architecture are painted with ease and taste. A little more drapery might, perhaps, have been added without detriment.—1621. "Episode from the History of Venice." Vinchon. A good picture, but too sad and distressing to contemplate. The figure of the sufferer hardly expresses sufficient fear of the torture which threatens her.—614. Flers. A charming little landscape, by one of the best painters in this branch.—1041. Leleux (Adolphe). A clever cabinet picture. A landing scene in Brittany, the author's favourite ground.—854. "Henriette of France." Jacquard. A clever historical picture. The expression of vulgar pride in the figure and countenance of Joyce is admirably depicted, and forms a striking contrast to the mild dignity of the Queen, and the timidity of her children.—1223. "May Day." Miller. A broad and brilliant style of painting; the pretty laughing faces, the bright colours of the dresses, and the lively movements of the figures in this picture, tell of joyous hearts and merry days.—233. "A Tale from the Life of St. Laurence." Brisset. A fine picture, quiet in colour, but somewhat wanting in aerial perspective.—1108. Louquet. This is a charming bright picture, but the title takes from its value, the figure giving little idea of the Holy Virgin.—493. Diaz. This manner of throwing the bright sunbeams across the trees in thick forest scenery, is peculiar to this artist, whose colouring is perfection. Though he seldom produces what can be strictly called a finished picture, one is always attracted and pleased by his performances, more especially when figures are introduced.—1633. "Girl Frightened by a Wasp." Winterhalter. Although simple in composition and colour, this is a very pleasing picture, and could only be produced by a first-rate master of the art.—There are, no doubt, many other pictures in this room worthy of notice; but, from the manner in which they are surrounded, and the height they are placed at, it is impossible to be able to judge of their merits.—821. Dubufe (Fils). A first-rate artist and portrait-painter. What a charming picture is this! How graceful and easy the attitude! how natural the position of the arms and the fall of the drapery, and how well painted in every respect!—Abridged from Galignani's Messenger.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 28.—Palm Sunday—First day in Passion Week.
MONDAY, 29.—The Sun rises at 5h. 45m., and is due East at 6h. 15m.
TUESDAY, 30.—The day has increased 5 hours in length.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Full Moon at 9h. 17m., p.m.—The Moon eclipsed.
THURSDAY, April 1.—Maundy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 2.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 3.—Rich. Bp. of Chichester—Game Certificates expire.
Hind's Comet is now extremely bright, and will pass its perihelion on March 30. Mr. Hind thinks that it is very possible it will be seen on this day in broad daylight. It places are as follows, for 0h. of each day:—
March 30th: Right Ascension 0h. 29m. 56s.
North Declination 1° 56'
And on March 31st: Right Ascension 0h. 37m. 55s.
North Declination 2° 43' 29"

Some of our readers in the country may see the Comet under these circumstances; and if so, we should be glad if they would communicate the fact to us. It may be useful to mention that, at noon on March 30, the Comet will be situated a little to the right of a vertical line passing from the Sun downward, at about three diameters of the Sun from him; and that, on the 31st, at noon, it is situated a little to the left of the vertical line, at about the distance of two diameters of the Sun from him.



On Wednesday, March 31st, the Moon will be partially eclipsed, and visible throughout the British Islands. The Eclipse begins at 23 minutes after 8 in the evening; the middle will be at 27 minutes after 9, at which time about one-third of the Moon will be eclipsed on the north limb; and it will end at half-past 10. The appearance of the Moon at the middle of the Eclipse is shown in the annexed diagram, extracted from the "Illustrated London Almanack;" and it will serve, without perceptible error, for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. At Liverpool, the times of the Eclipse will be 12 minutes earlier, and at York about 4 minutes earlier, than the times above.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 22	0 45	1 7	1 27	1 44	1 59	2 15
2 30	2 47	3 2	3 19	3 34	3 48	

* * There is no high tide on the morning of Sunday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Octavia H."—"Saracen" is the name adopted by the Arabs after their settlement in Europe; the Arabs of Spain are usually called Moors.
"C. A. C."—Has our Correspondent consulted "Kelly's Cambist," for the length of a nautical mile, &c.? Or, in Falconer's "Marine Dictionary?"
"Helen" is recommended to consult a Solicitor.
"J. T. R." Wordsley.—A good work in English on Dyeing has long been wanted; and we are glad to see a translation of Berthollet's Treatise announced for publication.
"E. T."—We do not know the birthplace of Jonathan Tyers, the originator of Vauxhall Gardens; it should, however, be found in Brayley's new "History of Surrey."
"Qui." Dublin, has pointed out an error in our Journal for March 13, stating the Soup Depot at Cork to have been the first established in Ireland; for the idea originated, and was carried into execution, some 31 years since, with a party of benevolent ladies, four of whom were of the Society of Friends.
"H. P." and "A. J. C."—The three principal ship-building ports in the United Kingdom are, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
"M. K."—The bird's-eye View of the Holy Land can only be purchased as the Frontispiece to the "Illustrated New Testament."
"Clericus." Oxford, is thanked for his sensible letter.
"W. S." should address his inquiry to the "Mechanic's Magazine."
"C. R. R."—The latter observation is most correct.
"J. D. B." Liverpool.—The goods can be detained for rent, unless an agreement has been made to the contrary.
"A. B. C." Exeter, may convey some good by writing to the principals named.
"A Subscriber," Bradford.—The price of the "Hand-book of Turning" is 7s. 6d.
"W. S. H." Barrow-on-Humber, is thanked for his letter of useful suggestion.
"A Weekly Reader" should apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
"E. H." Leicester.—We will determine when the carriages are exhibited.
"Frivolity."—There was a terrific earthquake at Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, May 7, 1842; which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town: between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost.—In "Miscelany," the accent is on the first syllable, according to all our orthoepists, except one.
"Pedlar." Cork, will see by our present Number, that the Exhibition of Paintings by Living Artists, at the Lower, opened on the 16th inst. During their exhibition, the works of the Old Masters cannot be seen, as the modern pictures are hung upon or over them. We find the following pertinent remarks on this mismanagement in Galignani's Messenger:—"We will not allow ourselves to omit protesting once more against the injudicious absurdity of the arrangement by which the public, and more particularly the foreigner visiting Paris during the period of the Exhibition remaining open, is deprived of seeing the grand collection of the Old Masters, in consequence of the miserable plan by which the works of modern art are located in the same galleries as those occupied by those immortal chefs-d'œuvre which form the most interesting objects of attention in the capital to every traveller with the least pretensions to an enlightened taste."
"S. S. B." Athlone.—Aesthetics, in the Fine Arts, is the science which derives the first principles in all the Arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason. "Avatara" is a Sanskrit word, signifying descent; but is particularly applied to the incarnations of the Hindu deities. Why a finished gentleman is styled an "Amphytrion" we cannot tell.
"J. D."—See "The Beauties of England and Wales." (Yorkshire.)
"G. B." is thanked for the Lines: we will see.
"M. E. H." Sheffield.—We have not room.
"N. P. W." New York.—Declined.
"W. K." Bath.—We shall be better enabled to decide when we see the Sketch and description.
"Napier."—See the Farmer's Series, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."
"R. E. L."—The Lines will not suit.
"E. S. C." Abingdon.—We cannot give the colours of Pictures engraved in our Journal.
"Olo."—The offer of the translation is declined.
"Carlotta."—The Lines, "Music hath charms," &c., are from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."
"R. N." Yarmouth, is thanked; but we have not space for such an illustration as he suggests.
"A Tyro" should apply at Messrs. Newman's, Soho-square.

"Zeugheer."—Two of the brothers Hermann reside at Liverpool; the third at Dublin; and the fourth at Cork.
"One of our Sporting Subs."—See our Number for the Easter week.
"J. F. B." Manchester.—When the Statue reaches London.
"Treasury."—The patronage of the Treasury belongs to the First Lord; and the appointments are sometimes made on grounds merely personal. The Junior Clerk commences at a salary of £90, increasing, after a certain period, up to £200 per annum.
"M. A. S."—Consult Bechstein's work on Cage Birds.
"H. R." Exeter.—G—would be a "converted Jew."
"H. G. J. C."—The Lines are unobjectionable; but we have not room for them.
"J. B. B." Brighton, will find a Portrait of the present Pope in a late No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"R. M." Bandon, is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time for engraving.
"D. V. S." Manchester.—We cannot undertake the task of private criticism on musical productions.
"G. H."—Cramer, Beale, and Co. are the publishers of Wallace's operas. A letter addressed to Mr. Balfe, at Her Majesty's Theatre, will reach him. P. Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portici," was named in England "Masaniello." It is the same story and music; but, in the London version, Mr. T. Cooke, the adapter, introduced some of his own compositions.
"Terpsichore."—The "Country Dance" is an original English Dance, and not Contre-Danse Anglaise.
"A. W."—Purchase Davidson's cheap "Singing Book," and study Albrechtsberger, Weber, &c.
"Cork Subscriber."—Mr. Reeves, the tenor, is now singing in Italy, and was recently engaged at the Scala, in Milan. Our Correspondent had better apply to some Dublin Professor, who will undertake to teach him, if his voice be "full, strong, and sweet," as he alleges.
"A Tyro."—For the beginning, study Davidson's "Flute Instruction-Book;" and, at the same time, procure Clinton's work—a first-rate Instruction-book.
"W. C. O."—We cannot give the information.
"There are English arrangements of Donizetti's 'Anna Bolena,' to be obtained of any Music Publisher.
"W. T." Arrochar.—Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" is a good and accessible authority.
"R. H. G." Winton.—For an account of the Russo-Dutch Loan, see the No. of our Journal of March 6th, p. 151.
"F. H. K."—The young Pretender left no children, and the direct line of the Stewarts became extinct on the death of his brother, Cardinal York, in 1807. The second question is quite unintelligible.
"E. S. S."—We have repeatedly answered the same query. The French had a numerical superiority at Waterloo, but not a great one, up to the junction of the Prussians under Blücher, in the evening, when the Allies far outnumbered their enemy.
"Scarboro'."—A married lady should bear the exact arms of her husband.
"F. Z. Z."—A letter is left for our Correspondent at our Office. The charge for the Sketch would be less than £1.
"A Constant Reader."—We do not think there are any emoluments attached to the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
"Marcus."—The ex-Empress Marie Louise is still alive. The King of Rome bore, after the fall of Napoleon, the title of Duke of Reichstad.
"Inquirers."—England has no such exclusive privilege of Fishing as our Correspondents suppose, except within a certain distance of her own shores.
"A. B." should send his Tragedy to a Manager at whose theatre such productions are represented. Perhaps, the highest sum paid, of late, for a play was £500; yet this was "damned" the first night. "A. B." will have to contend with the cligues of Managers and their "Readers," and more than all, with the apathy of the public, too surfeited with burlesque and buffoonery to enjoy the sterling drama.
"H. C."—The price of "The Stammerer's Hand-book" is 4s. 6d.
"G. H."—For notices of the Comet, see the "Calendar for the Week," in our present Number.
"R. B." Braithford.—The method of finding the Mean Time at a place whose Latitude and Longitude are known, the altitude of a known star being given, is too long for insertion here; but it will be found in most works on Astronomy. See "Woodhouse's Astronomy," vol. ii., page 796; or, "Maddy's Astronomy," page 144, et seq.
"P." and "A. A. F." are thanked; but, we have not room for their Lines.
"E. A."—"Les Adrets" is the name of a Forest in the Vosges.
"A Father."—Mr. Charles Guthrie, of the Ophthalmic Hospital, is the best Surgeon, in this case, to apply to.
"Peach" may learn at any Fancy Stationer's.
"C. J. F." Temple.—The postage of a letter to Sydney may be paid in stamps or money.
"Onicron."—We will inquire.
"E. F. G." must have seen the Country and not the latest Editions of our Journal. Friday's Gazette is invariably given in the latter.
"An Old Subscriber" is thanked for the suggestion.
"Tyro."—The Spanish Inquisition was utterly abolished by an article of the Constitution. To the best of our opinion, Thucydides was banished by Pericles in consequence of the historian's sympathy with Cimon, who shared the like fate.
"A Three Years' Subscriber." Charing Cross, should see Tate's "Commercial Arithmetic" and "Counting-house Guide."
"J. T. Y." Tower.—Your inquiries addressed to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society will, doubtless, meet with prompt reply.
"J. R."—Ineligible.
"A Constant Reader."—Apply, with the Coins, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.
"J. W. B."—A Regular Subscriber.—In the year 1770, Whit Sunday fell upon June 3.
"S. S. D."—We believe that Porson did not decide the doubt respecting the Hebrew language having any vowel points. There is, however, internal evidence in the Old Testament to prove that the vowel points were in very early use.
"E. G." Lakenham.—We cannot find room for the Sketch.
"Indagator."—We cannot aid our Correspondent; but Hansard's work on Archery may do so.
"A Subscriber."—The Sun rose on the 1st of March, at the place, at 6h. 50m. (See Auxiliary Sun-Rising Table, page 54 of the "Illustrated London Almanack.") The times at the place will be the same as those of Yarmouth, &c.: Refraction is allowed for. (See Introduction to the "Almanack.")
"Eastbourne."—Your coin is a Groat of Henry VIII., struck for Ireland on the King's marriage with Anna Boleyn, A.D. 1531.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Mons. Sacer. No. 4.—The Whole Truth on the Spanish Marriages.—Advertisement on the Gael System.—Cabinet History of England. Vol. 23.—Dr. Southwood Smith's Philosophy of Health. Parts 2 and 3.—The Boy's Autumn and Winter Books.—Robertson on Diet. Part 1. Pictorial Book of Ballads.—Butler's Hudibras, with Notes by the Rev. Dr. Nash.—Burke on the New Country Courts.—Elihu Burritt's Visit to Skibbereen.—Church in the Colonies. No. 17. Rowland Bradshaw. Parts 4 and 5.—The Black Prophet. By W. Carleton.—Roberts' Views in Egypt and Nubia.—Jaenich's Chess Preceptor.—T. C. Foster on the Law of Marriage.—Memoirs of a Physician. By A. Dumas. Vol. 1.—Homo on the Game Laws.—Music.—Baron Munchausen.—Songs of the Shareholders.—Goodlion's Elements.—Two American Polkas. By A. Menis.—Six Vocal Duets. By Dr. Schroder.—Esop's Fables. By Dussek.—Herr Kronin's Ethiopian Quadrilles.—Flood's Gems of the Opera.—Dussek's Fairy Songs.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1847.

Of all the classes who are afflicted with a "grievance," the most to be pitied are the creditors of a State that will not pay its obligations. A Power can enforce its demands against another Power, but individuals have no remedy. The case of the Spanish Bondholders is a sad instance both of the readiness with which Englishmen part with their hard cash, and the bad faith of which a Government can be guilty. Little short of eighty millions sterling have been absorbed by Spain from the accumulation of British industry; payment of the principal is as much out of the question as the settlement of our own National Debt; the interest might have been hoped for; but not a penny is forthcoming. What is to be done? Two or three discussions in Parliament is all the satisfaction the creditors can get; a Railway Bill excites about as much attention. And even those discussions are in no small degree tantalising, since they produce sundry laudations of the high and honourable character of Spaniards, and proofs of the financial prosperity of the kingdom. When the high and honourable men appear only in the character of swindlers, and the kingdom described as rich is a constant defaulter, the praises of both sound vexatious to the defrauded creditor. But there is a strange reluctance in Parliament to speak of things as they really are. It is only necessary to prove some gross case of misconduct against an official, or a man holding some more or less important office, to produce a dozen tributes to the excellence of his character. All the officers of the army and navy who have been charged with extreme harshness and severity in the use of corporal punishment, were, curiously enough, the very mildest and humane of men. Those public Boards who have in happy ignorance suffered their underlings to pillage the public, and defraud the revenue of thousands upon thousands of pounds,

were the most zealous and vigilant of officers. If any member of the House of Commons had hinted at Beaumont Smith's enormous frauds on the Exchequer while they were going on, Smith would have been eulogised as a pattern of honesty and all the official virtues. Again; if a legislator proposes or defends any measure extremely impolitic, impossible, or intolerant, it is sure to call down a shower of praises of the purity of his motives, and the goodness of his heart. It is on the same principle that a complete exposure of the pitiful cheating of the Spanish Government elicits glowing descriptions of the proud and noble character of the people. It is a pity that honest communities so often select the worst characters to govern them, for such seems to be the case. But there is a great deal of what may be called cant in this mode of speaking of men and nations. The tree is known by its fruits, and we ought to judge by actions, not phrases; trusting to the last rather than the first, has cost England dear. We have no doubt that vague ideas of "Castilian honour," and all the other abundant rubbish talked and written about the Spanish character, had no small influence in conveying the gold from the pockets of Englishmen to the treasury of Madrid. The lenders had much better have read history, as it would have corrected many of these delusions. Where are the proofs of wisdom, fair dealing, and uprightness to be met with in the records of Spain? Not among its Kings, for a Spanish Bourbon could seldom be trusted on his word, and never on his oath. As a general rule, neglect and ingratitude were the reward of their best servants. One Ferdinand loaded Columbus with chains in return for the gift of a new world; another Ferdinand hung those who reminded him of the charter to which he had sworn. Of the mass of meanness, profligacy, and falsehood, that now surrounds the throne of Spain, it is merely sickening to speak. As a nation, the Spaniards have lost, by sheer incapacity, their Colonial Empire, and keep up at the present hour a system of commerce that is nothing but fraud and smuggling, a complete system of absurdity. There is not knowledge or public spirit enough in the people to insist on legality of trade even among themselves. Where then is the proof of the "high and honourable" character so much spoken of. The manufactures they have exist only by breaking and defying the law. What hope is there that they will be guided by any higher principles in dealing with their foreign creditors? The only thing that will influence them will be the impossibility of borrowing any more, which may show them that honesty is really the best policy. War is out of the question. The creditors have lent the money, as Lord Clarendon truly says, "on their own risk." Let all who have capital, and who are tempted by foreign loan mongers, note the words. While there is a bog in Ireland, or a railroad unmade, British gold need not go abroad for investment.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been fine; the sky having been frequently cloudless, and the atmosphere very clear of vapour. The following are the particulars of each day:—

Thursday, March 18, was cloudless all day; the reading of the thermometer, early in the morning, was as low as 29½°; during the day it rose to 63½°; and sank before midnight to 40°; its average temperature was 46½°. It is remarkable that, during the whole of the night which was common to March 17th and 18th, a very great difference existed in the temperature at different places. Friday was a cloudless and a fine day; there was an Aurora visible at night, which some of our correspondents mistook for an exhibition of the Zodiacal light. Early in the morning of this day, the reading of the thermometer was 29°; it rose, during the day, to 63½°; and sank, before midnight, to 47°; its average temperature was 46°. Saturday was generally cloudy; its average temperature was 51½°. Sunday was a fine day, followed by a clear, bright night; its average temperature was 46½°; and, after midnight, the thermometer read 29°. Monday was generally cloudy, and its average temperature was 45½°. Tuesday was fine before noon; some rain fell during the afternoon, and the average temperature of the day was 50°. Wednesday was fine, with occasional gleams of sunshine, but windy; its average temperature was 34½°; Wednesday night was cloudless, and the thermometer sank, after midnight, to 26°.

Thursday was a very fine day; the thermometer rose very rapidly during the morning, and reached 63½° by 2h. p.m., being no less than 37° higher than it was early in the morning. The average temperature of Thursday was 45°. The thermometer placed on grass read less than 20° in the morning of Thursday.

The extreme thermometer readings each day were—
Thursday, March 18, the highest during the day was 63½ deg., and the lowest was 29½ deg.
Friday, March 19 63 29
Saturday, March 20 68 45
Sunday, March 21 60½ 32
Monday, March 22 62½ 29
Tuesday, March 23 64 35
Wednesday, March 24 64 34½
Thursday, March 25 63½ 26
Blackheath, Friday, March 26, 1847.

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen on Monday at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel, at Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated at the service. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk in the morning.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Windsor, Thursday evening.—It was at one time expected, in consequence of the various alterations which were commenced at the Castle immediately upon the departure of the Court on the 9th ult., that her Majesty would spend the Easter holidays at Osborne House, instead of at Windsor Castle, it being feared that the works could not be completed in time for the reception of the Court during the Easter recess. It having, however, been intimated to her Majesty that the Castle would be in a fit state for the reception of the Court during that period, orders were received this morning for the private apartments to be prepared by Wednesday next, on which day the Court is expected to arrive, and to remain until Saturday, the 10th of April. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is also expected to arrive at Frogmore, from Clarence House, St. James's, on the same day that the Court leaves Buckingham Palace for the Castle.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine Service on Wednesday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On the 10th instant, Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Charles Hamilton, M.P., and niece to Sir George Hamilton, British Minister at Florence, was married to Count des Geneys, only son of the late Count des Geneys, Admiral-in-Chief of the kingdom of Sardinia.

PARTY AT LORD BROUGHAM'S.—Lord and Lady Brougham received at dinner on Saturday evening, in Grafton-street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, Mr. Rogers, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Viscount Cantilupe, the Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Mr. Montgomery, and Lady Malet.

FASHIONABLES AT NICE.—The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Nice, from Rome and Naples. The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and family, Colonel Wood, M.P., and Lady Caroline Wood and family are among the English fashionables at present staying at Nice. Lady Caroline Wood continues in delicate health.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.—His Excellency S. Don Francisco Xavier d'Isturiz, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in London on Wednesday evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal accident took place on Tuesday afternoon, at the Camden Station of the London and North Western Railway, on the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Pickford, the railway carriers. For some months past, a number of workmen in the employ of Messrs. Piper and Co., builders, have been engaged in erecting additional warehouses for Messrs. Pickford, the basement of which is supported by arches, forming a capacious stable. On Tuesday afternoon the men, chiefly carpenters, were employed in finishing the stables, when suddenly four of the arches gave way with a frightful crash, burying the poor fellows who were at work in the ruins. Four of the unfortunate men were so deeply buried, that a considerable time elapsed before they could be extricated, and they were got out frightfully mutilated and apparently lifeless; but they were at once conveyed to University College Hospital. Every one of the poor fellows was in a state of insensibility on his arrival, and one of them died in an hour after admission. The others are in a dangerous condition. The accident is accounted for by the breaking of a tension rod, consequent, it is supposed, on the insecurity of the brickwork, occasioned by its being built during the late frost.

FAIL OF A VIADUCT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MERY RAILWAY.—An accident, happily unaccompanied by loss of life, has occurred on the Liverpool and Mery Railway. On Tuesday 21 arches of the Liverpool Viaduct of this line fell one after the other with a tremendous crash. The site of this disaster is two miles from the Liverpool Exchange, and the arches—the six northernmost of which were so far completed as to allow of the centreings being withdrawn a few days ago, the others having been completed three months ago—were built entirely of brick. No one has sustained the least personal injury, though the loss of property cannot be less than £5000 or £6000. The span of the arch which first gave way was about thirty-five feet; that of the others was thirty.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.
THE IRISH POOR.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and to report on the recommendations of the several parliamentary Committees and Commissions on the state of the Irish poor, as relating to the expediency of introducing permanently the system of out-door relief for the able-bodied labourer; and on the effect of such a measure on the well-being of Ireland, the interests of the poor themselves, and the immigration of Irish paupers into Great Britain; and also to consider and to report on the effect of enlarging the present electoral divisions, for the purpose of raising and levying the assessments under the Poor Law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

BREWSTERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—Mr. R. CURRIE presented a petition from Northampton, praying that a total stop might be put to breweries and distilleries. (Great laughter.)

A number of other petitions on various subjects were presented.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—In answer to a question by Mr. S. O'BRIEN, Lord J. Russell said, it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for applying any part of the revenues of the Irish Church to purposes in which Catholics could participate, nor was it the intention of Government to propose any increase of the number of representatives for Ireland. (Hear.)

THE GAME LAWS.—Mr. BRIGHT gave notice, that shortly after Easter he should call the attention of the house to the subject of the present Game Laws, and it was his intention to introduce a bill on the subject.

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.—Sir H. DOUGLAS asked whether the measure for limiting the time of service in the army proceeded with the full approbation, sanction, and advice of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he must decline to give an answer to the question.—Sir H. DOUGLAS then gave notice that unless he obtained a satisfactory answer to the question he had asked, he should move, when the order of the day was read for going into Committee on the Army Enlistment Bill, that the bill be committed that day six months.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Customs Duties Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that, in Committee on this bill he should propose that the duty on colonial rum be nincence, instead of, as at present suggested, that it be sixpence. This would be an advance of threepence per gallon.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the Speaker do leave the chair, that the bill be referred to a Select Committee upstairs. The noble Lord, at considerable length, stated that the amendment was one of great importance, although of a dull character. He gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer the fullest credit for sincerity in wishing to consult the public interest to the utmost of his power, but he thought this bill would not have the effect he seemed to anticipate. He was decidedly of opinion the measure ought to be considered by a Select Committee before the House proceeded to legislate on it.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—The *Morning Post* says:—"We have again the gratification to announce the approach of an event calculated to increase the domestic happiness of our Sovereign and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty's accouchement, it is confidently stated, will take place in August next."

THE QUEEN'S COURT.—Her Majesty held a Court yesterday forenoon at Buckingham Palace, at which his Grace the Duke of Bedford was installed as Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland. The Marquis of Anglesey, Sir George Nugent, and Field Marshal Grosvenor, also, we understand, received from her Majesty their batons of office, having been promoted from the rank of General to that of Field Marshal.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR EDWARD VAYASOUR.—The Hon. Sir Edward Vayasour, Bart., died suddenly on the 15th inst. at Dijon, on his way to Rome.

ARRIVAL OF MR. O'CONNELL IN FRANCE.—Mr. O'Connell arrived on Monday at Boulogne, from Folkestone, on his way to Italy, for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his eldest son. His other sons accompanied him as far as Folkestone, but returned to London to attend to their duties in Parliament. Mr. O'Connell left Boulogne on Tuesday for Paris.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FAST IN THE COUNTRY.—We find from private letters and provincial papers, that Wednesday was observed in various parts of the country with due solemnity and decorum. At Manchester the whole of the public works were closed, and also the shops. The public places of worship were numerously attended. Collections were made at some of them for the poor. A similar feeling was displayed at Birmingham. At Brighton, the day was religiously observed by all classes. In short, as far as can be yet ascertained, there was a general desire in the country to join in a proper observance of the day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

We have already stated that the Peers were expected to occupy their new House after the Easter vacation. A few words descriptive of the general effect of the House may be interesting to those of our readers who have not been fortunate enough to have an opportunity of inspecting it. The noble proportions of the apartments, the elaborate carved panels, and the brilliant colouring which meets the eye on every side, contribute to produce a *coup d'œil* at once striking and beautiful. The ceiling is divided into a series of square compartments, the groundwork being elaborately coloured in blue and red, and the crossbeams forming the squares richly gilt. The western end of the House is occupied by the throne, which is already nearly complete. It is a most elaborate and tasteful design of the Gothic order, consisting of a grand centre and two wings, the latter to be respectively appropriated to the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. At the first glance it presents a perfect blaze of gold, but on a more minute inspection the exquisite colouring here and there thrown into the design softens its tone and produces an admirable result.

In the canopy over the centre of the throne are niches intended for the reception of statues of the patron saints of the three kingdoms, and on the wall immediately above appears Mr. Dyce's fresco painting of the Baptism of King Ethelbert. It is well known that Mr. Barry's original design for the House of Peers included six arched compartments, three at either end to be filled up by frescos. This arrangement will ultimately be carried out, but at present Mr. Dyce is the only artist who has completed his subject. Another important and interesting historical feature in the decoration of the House is the introduction of statues, about half the size of life, of all those Barons who were instrumental in exacting Magna Charta from John. Pedestals, each surmounted by an elegant canopy, are placed at stated intervals on either side the House, immediately above the Peeresses' gallery, the name of each Baron being beautifully emblazoned in colours. The strangers' gallery faces the throne, and is immediately above the Peers' entrance. The reporters' gallery is immediately beneath the strangers' gallery. Both these galleries are exceedingly capacious, and admirably adapted for their respective purposes. There are three rows of seats up each side of the House, one raised above another. On the panellings round the House are painted the armorial bearings of all the noblemen who have held the office of Lord Chancellor from the earliest date of that office, in the reign of Edward III., up to the present time—the list closing with the arms of the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. The floor of the House will be covered with a carpet of very chaste design, the colour being dark blue, with gold spots. The House is entered by a pair of solid brass gates of the most exquisite design and manufacture. The House is nearly twice as large as the present House of Peers, and considerably larger than the new House of Commons will be when completed.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A General Court was held at the Bank on Tuesday, for the purpose of determining by ballot whether, in addition to the dividend of £3 10s. per cent. interest and profits for the half-year ending the 5th of April next, a bonus out of the interest and profits be made of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the corporation. Shortly after four o'clock it was announced that 196 votes had been given for the payment of the proposed bonus, and 57 against it. So that the amendment of Mr. Clarke, which was adopted at the last General Court of the Company, was sustained by a majority of 139 votes.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday morning, nearly all the full-priced bakers at the west-end of the Metropolis made a reduction of one penny and a halfpenny in the price of their bread. They are now charging 9d. for the best quality, and 8d. for household. In Drury-lane and the neighbourhood of Seven Dials, the price of bread of the best quality is 8d., and seconds, 7d.; though some few are selling as low as 7d. A still further reduction is expected in a few days.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS.—On Monday the following Courts were opened with the usual proclamation:—The Bloomsbury Court at Berners-street, Oxford-street; Westminster, at Castle-street, Leicester-square; and for the eastern division of the metropolis, at Osborne-street, Whitechapel: the District County Court, of Westminster, which includes the inhabitants west of Temple-bar and Holborn bars, south of Oxford-street, to Bayswater, across Hyde-park to Sloane-street, and from thence to the river by Chelsea Hospital. In this Court and the other County Courts just established all actions for debt and damage under £20, that is, for moneys owing or matters of contract, all cases of assault or injury to the person or goods in which the damages claimed do not exceed £20, all matters in dispute between masters and servants, or masters and workmen under £20, may be tried and disposed of in less than fourteen days. A debt of £20, may be recovered for less than £2, and smaller sums at a proportionately less expense which the defendant has to pay with the debt.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Monday, the fourth anniversary of the opening of this thoroughfare beneath the Thames was celebrated by a grand fancy fair. The tunnel was illuminated with 100,000 variegated lamps, and with brilliant devices in gas, and decorated with evergreens and flags. The visitors were, amused with posturers, bands of music (one of females playing sax-horns), and the Wizard of the North.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered in the week ending March 20, was, males, 772; females, 745; total, 1517. The deaths were—males, 547; females, 567; total, 1114.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House on Thursday, when Mr. J. A. Lewis, moved resolutions requesting the Court of Proprietors to obtain the sanction of the Board of Control for the Secret Committee of the Court, to lay before the Committee of the Court of Proprietors all correspondence which has passed between the Home authorities and the Government of India, in relation to, or concerning the ex-Rajah of Sattara, which arose in consequence of a communication, publicly made to the Court of Proprietors at the Quarterly General Court, held on the 18th of March, 1846, and which has not yet been communicated to this Court. After a long debate the proposition was agreed to by 40 to 39.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Court of Spain has sent an Ambassador to the States of Central America, being their first recognition of these States since they asserted their independence.

Lord J. Browne, brother of the Marquis of Sligo, a passenger by the *Preussur*, which brought the last India mail, died on board of that steamer the day before she reached Suez. When Lord Browne embarked on board the *Preussur* at Calcutta, he had been suffering extremely from dysentery, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. His body was buried at Suez on the morning of the 8th inst.

A box, containing 2000 sovereigns, was recently stolen from the Transit Administration offices at Cairo. Both the Managing Director of the Transit, and the Cairo agent, were absent from Cairo when the robbery was committed.

Letters from Athens, of the 10th inst., state that the reply of the Sultan to the letter of King Otho, and a note from the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Coletti, had been received on the 3rd inst. The Sultan expressed the opinion that the adjustment of the difference should be left to the two Cabinets, and the Turkish Minister insisting on an apology being offered to M. Massurus by M. Coletti, the question at issue had not yet been solved.

The Dowager Baroness of Natop, Mariana Sessi, who, during upwards of 30 years filled with unbounded *clat* the part of *prima donna* on the theatres of San Carlo, at Naples, of the Scala, at Milan, and the Odéon, at Paris, lately died at Vienna, after a short illness, aged 76.

A letter from Berne, of the 15th, says:—"Misery makes frightful progress in our canton, which was long cited as one of the most opulent and most prosperous in Switzerland. The number of individuals who exist entirely on public or private charity was calculated, a few days ago, at considerably more than a hundred thousand, that is, nearly one-fourth of the whole population."

M. Cochelet, many years the French Consul-General at Alexandria, has been appointed to succeed M. Durant St. Andre as Consul-General, resident in London.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, in alluding to the conspiracy discovered there, states that it was directed against the Grand Vizier. By means of an extravagant expenditure of money the affair had been hushed up.

All the inhabitants of the small town of Egelsbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, about 1400 in number, including all the Municipal Authorities, have demanded permission from the Government to be allowed to emigrate to America.

A letter from Timor, dated Nov. 26, 1846, states:—"The captain, officers, and passengers of the *Paul Jones* were murdered by the crew, consisting of English and natives, on her way to Sydney. She was recaptured by a whaler, and the crew, having confessed their crime, were brought to justice before the Court of Batavia."

Accounts from Rome of the 9th inst., state that the Pope has determined on creating an order of knighthood for rewarding persons distinguished for virtue or merit, without regard to creed or nation. His Holiness has permitted the theatres to continue their performances during Lent, so as not to deprive the persons connected with them of their means of living during this time of scarcity. It is the first occasion on which such a thing has been allowed. The promulgation of a law, according rational liberty to the press, was shortly expected.

Mr. Cobden is at present in Naples, where Baron de Rothschild, the head of the house in that city, has given him a banquet, which Prince Oscar of Sweden honoured with his presence.

We learn from Breslau that in consequence of a censure passed by the Academy of Sciences of that place upon the celebrated historian Raumer, for his speech on Frederic the Great, delivered in presence of the King, M. Raumer has sent in his resignation as a Member of the Academy.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 17th inst. announces that the differences so long existing between the King of Naples and his brother the Prince of Capua have been arranged. The King is to pay to the Prince the six years' arrears due of his annuity. The Princess is to have the title of Duchess of Mascal, and to be received at Court.

The General Assembly of Wallachia adopted, on the 23rd ult., a project of law of the highest importance, in virtue of which 14,000 families, and 60,000 Bohemian slaves belonging to the state, to the clergy, and to all the public establishments, have been emancipated. This magnificent act of philanthropy is ascribed to Prince Bibesco, the Hospodar of Wallachia. The only remains of slavery now in Wallachia are about 48,000 individuals, who are private property.

An account has been received by the French Government of the assassination of M. E. D'Ossery, who, in company with M. De Castellan, was travelling in South America, exploring the hitherto unknown parts of that country. The assassins (four in number) had been arrested.

A Munich letter of the 16th states that the King of Bavaria had not quitted his apartments for several days, from an indisposition, which, however, does not present any dangerous symptoms.

On Tuesday afternoon upwards of 200 pads of mackerel, containing 20,000 fish, caught at Plymouth, were brought into Billingsgate Market through the medium of the Great Western Railway. The sudden glut so reduced the price of these fish that the retail dealers sold them at six and eight for a shilling.

The *Spectateur Egyptien* of the 28th ult. states, that two days before the festival of the Dossa, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Mahomet, 200 persons threw themselves under the feet of the horse rode by the Sheikh, and which is a descendant of the Prophet's famous Aoubekir, and suffered themselves to be trampled upon by the animal.

Accounts from Turin represent the King of Sardinia to be dangerously ill. On the 17th, his physicians found it necessary to apply leeches to him twice, and his Majesty felt so little relieved, that on the 18th they were obliged to bleed him abundantly with the lancet.

A Mrs. Sarah Bridstock, aged nearly 106 years, died a few days ago at the Cheltenham Union Workhouse. She had been for upwards of 47 years an inmate of that establishment. She was, up to nearly the time of her death, always the first in chapel for morning prayers, and, although retiring early to rest, she never did so until after evening prayers were concluded. She was married in early life, and had one daughter. Her faculties were good almost to the last.

Mr. Forsyth, of Alton Towers, has succeeded in making bread with farina washed from the rhizomes or branching roots of the common fern, which usually fill the ground on which this plant has long grown. The pulp of the roots will also, he says, make good beer; and as food for pigs, when boiled, they have long been known to be of great value.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 11th says:—"There are still large quantities of corn and flour here, and large supplies are expected for exportation by the White Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff. St. Petersburg alone can furnish 1,600,000 sacks of rye flour for exportation."

The *Aix la Chapelle Gazette* of the 20th states from Rome, that a conspiracy against the liberal policy of the Pope has been discovered at Ancona, and that several monks were at the head of it. Some arrests have, it is said, taken place.

Accounts from the Faroe Isles state that on the 14th and 15th of January a fall of fine ashes took place there. It was first observed on the wool of the sheep; but was very slight compared with the fall of ashes in 1845. Yet, as the wind was blowing south and south-east at the time, it is supposed that some considerable eruption of Mount Hecla was the cause of the phenomenon.

A Welsh paper announces the death of a woman, named Sarah Jones, and says that if she had lived until the 10th of April, she would have attained her 107th year; and, notwithstanding her great age, she retained her faculties, unimpaired, nearly to the last.

The cost of a soldier's ration in Ireland is increased 3d., and in England 1d., from the scarcity of provisions.

A Bath paper states that the bakers of that city generally have resolved, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of flour this year, not to make cross buns on Good Friday, and they calculate by this means upon a saving in Bath alone of nearly thirty sacks of flour.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing and repassing between England and France at the undermentioned ports, was—At Boulogne, 954; at Calais, 292; total, 1206.

Accounts from Stuttgart, of the 17th, state that a report had been current there for several days, that the Emperor Nicholas was expected on a visit to the Princess Royal, the Grand Duchess Olga. The King of Wirtemberg had been indisposed for several days.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, for 1847, will be held in Liverpool this year, in June or July. The meetings will take place, as on former occasions of a similar kind, at the Brunswick Chapel, Moss-street, and will be attended by Wesleyan Ministers from all parts of the kingdom.

It results from an account of the famines which have afflicted Europe for nearly a century, that bad harvests have returned in a periodical circle of every ten or twelve years, and that also there is one year in addition more disastrous than the others, at the end of a period calculated at the rate of fifty-four years—1762, 1772, 1793-4 (great famine in the time of the French Revolution), 1804, 1815-16, 1825-6, 1836-7, 1846-7, were years of famine. The great famine of 1793-4 appears to correspond with that of the present year.

A respectable auctioneer of Chesterfield was troubled, a short time back, with a dream, which led him to inflict upon himself a serious injury. He dreamt that he was much troubled with a nutshell that had become jammed between his teeth; and, so strong was the impression, that he tugged violently at the supposed shell, to relieve himself from it; awakening with his efforts, he found, to his great consternation, that he had pulled out a sound double tooth, which he then held between his finger and thumb.

The statement made by the French newspapers, that the Grand Duke Michael was about to be nominated Viceroy of Poland, with the same powers and attributions as the Grand Duke Constantine possessed up to 1830, is fully confirmed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS FIRE AT HOWBURY HALL, BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Wednesday afternoon (last week) an extensive and destructive fire broke out at Howbury Hall, the ancient and manorial residence of Frederic Polhill, Esq., M.P., and a few years back the temporary residence of the present Duke of Marlborough, at Renhold, three miles north-east of Bedford. The conflagration occurred in a remarkable manner. A bricklayer, named Field, who has worked on the premises about forty years, was repairing the roof of the building, and in a part at the back of the drawing-room he discovered a nest of bees, and, with a view of destroying them and finding some honey, he procured some combustible material, and, placing it under the tiles, applied some lucifer matches to suffocate the insects, and then stopped up the place and left it, unapprehensive of the consequences. The laths caught fire, which immediately extended along the roof, and more than half the mansion has been entirely consumed, a portion of the remainder unroofed, and many of the windows utterly demolished.

The house was unoccupied and unfurnished, and the books removed. The housekeeper's room, bachelor's room, and library, with a great number of bedrooms, comprising the left wing, have been burnt to the ground, nothing remaining but the stacks of chimneys, with small portions of wall attached to them.

The billiard-room, dining-room, and a number of offices and bed-rooms, comprising the right wing, are standing, though many of them are considerably damaged.

To prevent the extension of the fire to the right wing, the library was left to its fate, and fell by piecemeal, each fall producing a fresh burst of flame. The anxious hopes of preserving the eastern part of the mansion were at length realised, but not before the fall of the ceiling of the large entrance-hall, which came down with a tremendous crash about seven o'clock.

The mansion was of very ancient date, the original building having been erected two centuries ago, and received many additions during the life-time of the late J. Polhill, Esq.

The eldest son, Thomas Polhill, Esq. (brother to Captain Polhill), who died early in life, intended to have built a new mansion on a site nearer the village of Renhold.

OPENING OF THE PORT OF BIRKENHEAD.—Easter Monday will be a great day at Birkenhead, for from that day the inhabitants may date the commencement of its existence as a port. The Commissioners' Dock, the Birkenhead Dock Company's Warehouses, the Chester and Birkenhead Extension Line of Railway to the docks, and the Birkenhead Park will be opened on that day; Lord Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, taking part in the several ceremonies. The occasion will be observed in Birkenhead as a gala.

REPRESENTATION OF NORWICH.—The Marquis of Douro has announced his intention to offer himself again for the representation of Norwich, as a supporter of Sir R. Peel—as a friend to the ameliorations of the criminal code—of a general education consistent with the safety of the Established Church, and of civil equality.

CONFLAGRATION IN WARWICKSHIRE.—The village of Hunningbury, near Leamington, presented a scene of consternation last Saturday evening, in consequence of a fire breaking out on some premises occupied by a baker. The house where the fire originated, as well as a number of those adjoining, was built in the Elizabethan style, the wooden framework of which offered every facility for the flames to spread, and the result was that, although there was an abundant supply of water, and the engines were speedily on the spot, nearly one-half of the village was laid in ruins before the fire could be got under. Fifteen houses were totally destroyed, whilst several others sustained considerable damage. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though several persons had narrow escapes.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND FEVER.

The accounts in the provincial papers are still very distressing. Famine and fever are committing fearful havoc throughout large districts of the county of Galway and part of King's County. Skibbereen shows no symptoms of amendment. From the counties of Roscommon and Sligo there are again afflicting accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo particularly typhus fever is raging to a really alarming extent. The number of deaths for the past week in the Cork workhouse was no less than 171.

M. SOYER'S SOUP-KITCHEN.—M. Soyer was to open his model soup-kitchen at Dublin to-day. The ground selected is the extensive esplanade, better known as the new parade ground, formed by the razing of Barrack-street, on which a spacious timber edifice has been erected. By an ingenious contrivance of M. Soyer, who appears to combine a thorough knowledge of domestic architecture with that of cookery, 400 persons can partake of their basins of soup at the same moment. Five minutes are to be allowed for the "discussion" of the soup, and as each class of six move out, their places are to be occupied by the perpetually moving column. M. Soyer calculates that in his model kitchen he will be able to feed 10,000 persons in the course of five hours. The basins and spoons are to be chained to the tables, and it is on emerging from the building the pauper is to receive his loaf. The whole process, from the mincing of the meat, vegetables, &c., the lighting of the fire under the boiler, to the distribution of the food, was to be performed in the presence of a number of gentlemen. His Excellency, with his household, the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, the Commander of the Forces, and other distinguished personages, were to pass through all the prescribed formula—to go the rounds—take their soup and bread—in the presence of the poor who shall require relief.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This monster humbug is almost extinct. On Monday, a letter was read from Mr. J. O'Connell, announcing that an improvement had taken place in his father's health, and that the hon. and learned gentleman had gone to Folkestone for the purpose of embarking for the continent; but, on an application being made to the Secretary for the usual duplicate copy of the letter furnished to the members of the press, Mr. Ray replied that he had no clerk left to discharge the duty, and that the original had been given to the *Freeman's Journal*. The allowance of pens and paper to the reporters has been cut off, and everything betokens a speedy wind-up of the affair. The rent for the week amounted to £21 19s. 1d.

NEW POTATOES.—The *Armagh Guardian* contains the following, the first announcement of new potatoes:—"Mr. John Lowrie, gardener to the Lord Primate, sent up a dish of excellent new potatoes to the Palace on Saturday last. They were of the ash-leaf kidney kind, planted on the 6th of January, and were perfectly free from disease."

ON THE GENERAL FAST.

(See the Engraving in the next page, designed by WILLIAM HARVEY.)

Lament like a virgin girded with sackcloth.
Therefore now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to Me with all your heart, and with fasting and with weeping, and with mourning.
Gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children and those that suck the breasts: let the bridegroom go forth of his chamber and the bride out of her closet. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, "Spare Thy people O Lord."

Dread Sovereign! 'round whose eternal throne
A million Systems bow,
Singing their homage-harmonies,
While Thou,
The TRUE ONE,
All-powerful, all-merciful, all-wise,
Dost look down upon all with equal eyes,
Oh! hear our sighs!
From every temple of these suffering Lands
We lift our hearts and hands,
Our tearful voices and our souls dismay'd;
For, vain all human aid,
Unless Thy smile, All-merciful! beam forth
Upon the blighted West and shuddering North,
And on our own fair plains,
Where flourish'd Plenty, crown'd by Peace and Mirth,
But now where Sorrow reigns.

Three sisters throned on the freeborn wave,
Smiled round on the world with pride—
For they were the beautiful and the brave,
And their empire shone far and wide.
The eldest wore twin roses bright,
The second the heather wild,
And the last with the three-leaf'd flower was dight,
Boon Nature's favourite child.

Through many a day, on flood and field,
Their gallant sons contended
To guard unstained the Union shield,
And the Flag which the weak befriended.
They shattered Ambition's sceptre fell,
Struck off dark Slavery's chain;
And the arts of Peace they cherished well,
And Peace crown'd them again.
Their sails go forth on freedom's wings,
Their fields with plenty teem—
And fair Religion's heavenly springs
Far o'er the soul-desert stream.

Basking thus in prosperity's light,
Ah! little they dreaded the coming night!

The dark night came on Ierne's shore,
Where the wave from the west is heaving,
But a scream is heard through the surge's roar,
As the blight his path is cleaving—
Cleaving his path o'er the doomed land,
Blasting the hopes it cherished;
When morning arose on the desolate strand,
The food of the people had perished!

Oh! woe the while! then Famine pale
Came down on his skeleton pinions,
And the loud death-shriek, and the funeral wail
Rang over these fair dominions.
And Pestilence breathed his baleful breath,
And the people sank down before him.
Great was the triumph and trophies of Death,
As his three fiends hover'd o'er him.

And the work of the Spoiler is still going on;
His scythe o'er the land is sweeping;
The widow wails not for her only son—
Dried up are the fountains of weeping!

Dread Sovereign of the Universe, of all
In Heaven and Earth!
Thy blessed Son had birth
Amongst us, and wept o'er our sin
thrall,
On Judah's hills, and by dark Galilee
To THEE
Through HIM we raise our supplicath,
cry:
Our Father! let not thus the people die.
Oh! hear our call!
This day three nations in contrition fall
Before Thee, Father! Mercy on the land!
Let the fair earth her wonted tribute give;
Her stricken spirit raise.
Oh! let the people live:
So that to Thy blest temples they may crowd,
To join in grateful prayer, and sing aloud
Their FATHER'S praise! L.



NEWSPAPER
LONDON NEWS
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DESIGNED BY W. HARVEY.

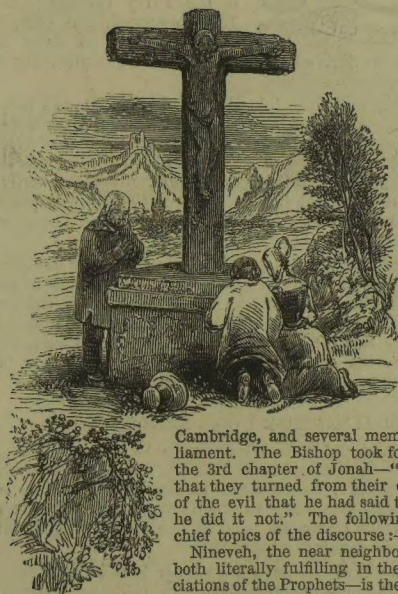
THE NATIONAL FAST

W. J. LINTON sc

THE FAST DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.



THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH PREACHING THE FAST DAY SERMON, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



Cambridge, and several members of both Houses of Parliament. The Bishop took for his text the 10th verse of the 3rd chapter of Jonah—"And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way: and God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do them, and he did it not." The following is a brief outline of the chief topics of the discourse:—

Nineveh, the near neighbour and rival of Babylon—both literally fulfilling in their common ruin the denunciations of the Prophets—is the subject of the text. Steeped in the orgies of idolatry, the people were, however, converted to a Divine Stranger had arrived in their city, who was proclaiming in a loud and fearless voice that in forty days the city of Nimes, Nimrod, and Baal should be no more. Whereupon the people proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest to the least of them. The word also came to the King, who also covered himself in sackcloth, heaping the ashes of supplication and sorrow on his head; enjoining the people to cry aloud unto God, and forsake the evil of their ways. Thus was the God of Mercy propitiated, and Nineveh redeemed, through the repentance of its people.

Soon, however, the inveterate and general corruption returned, when the prophecy of Nahum announced their final destruction, and Nineveh became an unsightly mass of ruin; the refuge for the wild fox and hyena. From these facts the Apostle Paul derives a fecund theme for rebuking the obstinacy of the Jews—the chosen people—but so often deaf to the warnings of God and his prophets; and although the laws of nature have been wisely ordained as adequate to the carrying on of nature's general machinery, nevertheless, the man must be a bold man who could deny that the finger of God—or Special Providence—is not occasionally almost palpably seen in the destinies of this world. Thus with the famine. What human foresight could have anticipated—or what human prudence could have prevented this terrible visitation? Yet waving the judicial character of the dispensation, most wise will it be to receive it as a salutary lesson

HE General Fast, on Wednesday, was observed by the appointed service, followed by sermons, at the various metropolitan churches and chapels, which are stated to have been well attended; and in many of them the congregations were greater than is usually the case either on the Sabbath days or on the customary solemnities of religion. Of a few only of the discourses will our limits enable us to furnish notices.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL

The Bishop of London preached a sermon at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the presence of the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness the Duke of

At a period of time not very distant from the present, we in our turn were affrighted by that fearful disease which had traversed nearly the whole of the globe. Then were we forced universally to flee towards God—then we were aroused to a fearful apprehension of the severe displeasure of the Almighty; and from the moment that the general people bent them in penitence and supplication before the God of Mercy, the pestilence palpably and daily decreased. Being ourselves exempt from the dreadful sufferings in Ireland, we seem loth to recognise the hand of God therein. In the middle of the nineteenth century, and in a civilized country, such a state of things appear almost incredible. It is only too true; and ours may be the next turn, which God avert. But dearth of food has been often the cause of sanguinary insurrection, and even religious wars—the worst of all. The future may be worse than the present or the past; and, therefore, even Christians should pray God to grant us pardon for the past and grace for the future.

If this dread calamity was due in part to the people of Ireland, how much greater was the fault of those who left them in a state of ignorance and crime? For their sins the whole nation was liable. National reform must be as well indicated as accomplished by individual reformation. The public acts of a nation constituted a mass of good or evil—they stamped the character of the people. But, let each individual of the nation look to his own sins, his own failures. Let each perform his duty in the station of life in which God had placed him; and then he might, as one of the whole people, come forward and ask for a larger measure of grace for the future, that might bring down on himself, and those among whom he lived, blessings, not curses. One evidence there was which might ascend to the Almighty as an evidence of sincerity, one peculiarly applicable to the present crisis. By a greatly-increased almsgiving, this might enure their own humiliation, and those offerings might be most acceptable in the eyes of God which we were enabled by our own self-denial to make. After a strong denunciation of Mammon and his followers, his Lordship concluded a most powerful and impressive sermon.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The House of Peers attended Divine worship at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday. There seemed to be great anxiety to get admittance, and places were taken up at the entrance at an early hour, it not being generally known that the usual time for the commencement of the service had been changed. The rush when the door was opened, at eleven o'clock, was tremendous, and there not being any policemen in attendance, the pushing and scrambling were most unseemly to the place and the occasion. The galleries were filled before the door opened with the more privileged portion of the public, who had obtained early admittance.

The House of Lords met at ten o'clock; prayers were read by the Bishop of St. Asaph; the Peers present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Ely, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Colchester, Viscount Strangford, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Wicklow, Earl Somers, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Foley, the Earl of Devon, Lord Auckland, and Lord Montagu. Shortly before eleven their Lordships, preceded by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher, the Dean and Clergy of Westminster, and the officers of the Lords, walked in procession from the House to Westminster Abbey, which they entered at Poet's Corner, no one being admitted by that entrance but those taking part in the proceedings. The Chancellor wore his robes of office, and was a prominent figure in the procession. The Bishop of St. Asaph appeared in a black velvet skull-cap, as a defence against the cold of the Abbey; two or three of the Peers did the same. A correspondent who was present describes the demeanour of some of the congregation as anything but decorous. The eagerness

to see the Peers as they entered the Choir, was precisely that displayed at a theatre; and some of those who were excluded by the shutting the gate, kept up a rattling and knocking at it with sticks at intervals during the service, in a most irreverent manner.

There was no chanting; prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Wordsworth; the sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Right Rev. Prelate took his text from the 24th verse of the 10th chapter of Jeremiah—"Oh Lord, correct me, but with judgment; not in Thine anger, lest Thou bring me to nothing." The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by pointing out that throughout every diversity of life, within the experience of every man who turned to religion for his guide and inspiration, it was made manifest that the good things of this life were not only given by God, but that they were given as tokens of God's favour and approval. The whole of the Jewish chronicles might be referred to as evidence of that fact. The blessings bestowed upon the first pair in Paradise were bestowed so long as the goodness of God was not abused; when evil was done, and the divine command was disobeyed, then the favour was withdrawn, and the wrath of the Almighty was first evoked. In the Old, as in the New Testament, it was always impressed that Heaven was just; and, in the latter, that justice was promised, not alone for this life, but for the life that was to come. He who passed a blameless existence, and devoted his energies and his capabilities to the succouring of distressed humanity, to the helping the needy, protecting the oppressed, and teaching the ignorant, enjoyed perpetual happiness; the conviction was never absent from him that, however he prospered in a worldly sense, he was watched by the eye of God, and that, in the end of all, the justice which he had been taught to expect would be extended to him and his. In the midst of persecution and in the presence of death the Christian was without fear or sorrow; and compared to his state of mind the comforts of the man of this world were as nothing. The missionary who gave up the associations of his fatherland, and resigned himself to a career of struggle in a distant and savage land, occupied only in increasing the fold of his Redeemer, and leading away the barbarian from sin and ignorance, could give up all and look to the future without a sigh; the pleasure he partook of was a hundredfold that which he left behind. The promise of the Scripture meant that the good things of this life should be those things which were really valuable—not mere worldly advantages, but peace and quiet, honour and respect. Those blessings, it was vaticinated, should be so abundant as to leave to the Christian sufficient to enable him to share his possessions with those who were in want; and in the state of society in which they now existed, there would be no one of Christianly conduct or ambition who would not display an eagerness to apportion the good things of this life as equally as in his power lay—not reserving all for his future, but parting with some for the relief of the need, in the present, of his brethren. Such should be the rule in ordinary not less than in extraordinary circumstances; every variation of prosperity, and every amelioration of suffering, should be acknowledged as dictated by the will of God; and, to obtain justice from him, we must ourselves be just. To understand the calamity with which we might be visited, or to appreciate the boon conferred upon the community, we must refer to the source whence it proceeded. We must not misinterpret the dispensations of Providence; neither misfortune nor prosperity was the result of accident. We were bound to be charitable in our judgment of each other in the season of adversity in which we now lived; we were bound to endure with a meek temper; and, if we would remedy while we repented, we must admit contritely that the finger of God was in the famine now prevailing in some portions of our empire. At the same time, let it be remembered that the misfortune came not from the hatred, but from the love of God. It was intended to teach us something, and we should be unwise if, in enduring the chastigation, we did not seek to derive the lesson which lurked in the chastisement. The observation applied equally to the kingdom and to individuals. No one could look to the

circumstances which had preceded and accompanied the national disaster, and not perceive that we were labouring under the chastening hand of a merciful Creator. The wretchedness of some of our fellow-subjects was palpable; it had not been sought to be, and could not be, disguised. Different men might entertain different opinions of the extent and intensity of the famine and pestilence which prospectively threatened to advance from one corner to another of the British dominions; but no man could close his eyes to the fact that, in various districts of this wealthy, rich, and powerful kingdom, peasants born under the rule, and supposed to enjoy the privileges, of England, were at this moment dying from sheer starvation. Why God had so chastened us was quite another question. Some of us might not see the reason. He could not pretend to distinguish the precise cause; but he could not help acknowledging ten thousand reasons why punishment was deserved. But it seemed to him wiser to inquire rather than to decide. When persons triumphantly pointed to particular events and misdoings, if such they were, as containing cause for the chastisement, they perhaps permitted political prejudices to occupy too prominent a place in their argumentation. The Sovereign of Heaven no doubt chastised us for that which offended Him, but it was dangerous ground to tread upon to endeavour to fix upon the offence; and the discussion, at this juncture, was not altogether necessary. The Right Rev. Prelate then proceeded to show that it was unseemly to take for granted that Ireland had been punished for supposed crimes committed there, inasmuch as the quiet and religious Highlanders, and other nations actuated by different principles, and living under different institutions, had been visited by the same famine. And they did wrong in looking to particular acts to account to themselves for the ordainment of Heaven; they should examine their own minds, and trace that evil impulse from which the wrong, resulting in the act, whatever it might be, had flowed. It was the aggregate sin of the population which had brought down the vengeance of God. The individual sin, it appeared to him, was a want of straightforwardness in dealing with each other, particularly on religious subjects; and God had punished us for the mistrust which prevailed among us. Here were cause and effect; certainly we had sinned in this respect, and we should inquire if we had not merited the retaliation. Then, as to the public sin, let the wrong temper existing among us be traced. This wrong temper, he conceived, was the spirit of national pride which actuated and governed us. God had granted to us great blessings—blessings such as had never been enjoyed among any other nation. England, last year, seemed to have been in the possession of a prosperity which surpassed in its characteristics and amount that ever accorded to any people with whose records we were acquainted. Let the advantages we had enjoyed be placed in comparison with the use we had made of them. We had neglected in our spiritual superiority the spiritual destitution elsewhere. They saw in that enlightened body there assembled those who nursed in luxuries had been denied none of the opportunities to obtain a religious education, and they had heedlessly passed over those scenes of squalid wretchedness, barefaced vice, penury, poverty, and ignorance which were spread like a leprosy on all sides of them. Look to the palace of their beloved Sovereign, and then turn to the hovel of some of her subjects. Count over the sums expended, and expended rightly, in the construction of the halls for their Parliament, and then estimate the cost of building churches for the poor. To whatever point they directed their attention they saw reason why they should be humble; and let each scrutinize his own heart, and it would be admitted they were only proud. God had desired to correct us, and He had chosen this calamity as His instrument. Public sorrows, regarded in this light, became private admonitions. We had not been humbled as we might have been in India; there, our arms had been crowned with victory, and we had then been spared, it was not unlikely, because we should have referred defeat to the errors of our troops, or the fortune of our enemies, rather than to the justice of Heaven. Mighty warriors and great armies had not been selected as the means of instructing us in our faults. The most apparently insignificant of agents, an insect not to be discovered by the naked eye, was to be recognised as reminding a great empire that it had not walked upright in the straight path. A blight pervaded our agricultural productions—the potato-plant was destroyed—and, unless in His mercy God would withdraw them, it was yet to be seen if these ravages would not extend to the whole vegetable kingdom, and, by a connection of causes, impairing the glory and destroying the greatness of the British empire, reduce us, like Athens, Rome, Babylon, and Nineveh had been reduced, until the name of our exploits and pre-eminence became a tradition merely. Who could say that misfortune would not engender discord among those accustomed to success? Who could say that dissension would not be followed by civil war, and that again by national ruin? God was merciful, and the knowledge of that, and the trust that repentance among men would be induced, justified a hope that such results would never follow. A remedy for the physical evil might be discovered, but it was their duty to rely, not upon the expedients of science, but upon the repentance of their own hearts. They must not only acknowledge the sin; it was an abject repentance only that could bring them on their knees with sincere prayers before God; there must not only be evidence of genuine sorrow for the past, but clear manifestations of better purposes for the future. They would then be brought nearer to God, and then would they plead powerfully in behalf of their suffering brethren in Ireland. When Jonah preached to the Ninevites, "God saw that they turned from their evil ways, and He repented of the evil that He intended to do unto them, and He did it not." His Lordship then said, that he thanked the rulers of this country for having appointed that day of fast; it was a proper and a natural mode of evincing repentance. Fasting, however, was only an item of the repentance; fasting could not do away with the sin of the glutton; but fasting had brought the prodigal son to the acknowledgment of God. By prayer, fasting, and almsgiving would the spirit be moved to true repentance; and to pray, fast, and give alms was now the duty of all men. The Right Rev. Prelate, in conclusion, expressed a hope that God in his great mercy would make this public acknowledgment the means of producing a double blessing—a blessing to those poor Irish and Scotch whose bodily wants they had endeavoured to supply, and a blessing to those who had lived in the pride of this world and in forgetfulness of Heaven. The remaining prayers issued for the occasion having been read, their Lordships retired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

According to previous arrangement the Speaker entered the House at a quarter before 11, and shortly afterwards proceeded to St. Margaret's Church, accompanied by a considerable number of the members, amongst whom were the following:—Lord J. Russell, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. H. Inglis, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord J. Manners, Sir G. Clerk, Colonel Fox, Mr. A. S. O'Brien, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Shaw, &c. The front seats of the gallery were chiefly appropriated to the members of the House of Commons, and the other departments of the church were well filled by the usual worshippers of St. Margaret's and the strangers drawn together by the novelty of the occasion. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Milman, rector of the parish, and the sermon was preached by the venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey (Dr. Deastry), who took for his text the 37th and 38th verses of the 78th Psalm:—"For their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant. But he being full of compassion forgave their iniquity, and destroyed them not; yea, many a time he turned his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath."

The Venerable Archdeacon, after a brief exposition of the general meaning of the words of the text, observed that, as "whatever was written aforetime was written for our learning," so there were various important lessons to be drawn from the passage he had read. Though the Israelites were under a very peculiar dispensation, still there were many things in God's providence towards that people fraught with valuable instruction to his people in all ages. It was found that the workings of God's providence were ordinarily manifested in the operation of secondary causes, but there were visitations so peculiar and severe that they could see distinctly in them the finger of God—such were the judgments of amine, and the sword, and pestilence. Whether, however, these were produced by secondary causes, or, as in the case of Sennacherib's army, were the effect of immediate Divine interposition, they must all be regarded as national judgments; and such was the view that ought to be taken of the dearth under which the land now suffered—a dearth so fearful that multitudes of our fellow-creatures were unavoidably perishing for want, under circumstances of suffering hitherto without example in this portion of the globe. How, then, could they hesitate to acknowledge in this desolation the hand of God, and regard it as a judgment for national sins? How were those resident in this part of the land entitled to shelter themselves from the charge of guilt because the judgment had not fallen upon them? Those who, they were informed in Scripture, mixed their blood with their sacrifices, and those on whom the tower of Siloam fell, were not to be regarded as guiltless than others; and none had a right to transfer from themselves to others the charge of guilt which ought to fall upon all. In the sufferings of Ireland and Scotland they must necessarily suffer; and how did they know that the curse of God might not wither up their own harvests, or that the pestilence which now afflicted the sister island would not fill their own streets with lamentation and woe? The present judgment was to be attributed, then, to our national sins; but it was absurd to suppose that no sins were national except those committed by the Legislature or those in authority. National sins were the sins of nations, committed by the people in their individual character, as well as by those who were placed in authority. Neither were they at liberty to point out particular sins as having brought down these judgments. This could only be made known by direct revelation; and it was sufficient for them to know generally that God's judgments were upon them for the sins which they had committed. Every man might find out these for himself, by taking as his guide that word "which is a light unto his feet and a lamp unto his path." In pursuing this inquiry it was important to bear in mind that "to whom much is given, of them much is also required." This country boasted of its constitution, of the many privileges which it possessed, and of its national greatness; and when they added to these, the free use of the Holy Scriptures, the pure worship of God, and the numerous opportunities given them to spread to the extremities of the earth the glad tidings of salvation, the extent of their responsibility and the greatness of their shortcomings would become manifest. The Venerable Archdeacon then proceeded to consider how far we had acted in conformity with these privileges, and faithfully used the advantages we possessed. It could not be denied that in several respects for some years past the Christian benevolence of this country had exerted itself in an increased degree both at home and abroad. The benefits of sound education and scriptural worship, and the sanctification of God's holy day, had excited a more lively interest than in the preceding age, while buildings consecrated to religion had been erected in every part of the kingdom. Nor could he overlook the efforts of those who had gone forth to preach the gospel in other lands. It could not now be said, as at the end of the last century, that in India England had erected no churches and no schools, and that if she were driven out of it, nothing would remain to show that it had ever been in the hands of a civilized people. A very different statement could now be made; and the first object which met the eye of the stranger on approaching the City of Palaces was a Christian temple where God's word was faithfully preached, and the sacraments administered. Without undervaluing what this country had done in these respects, however, it was most humiliating to reflect how few persons made any exertion for the promotion of such objects.

Then, as regarded the condition of too many at home, it would suffice to notice the number of juvenile delinquents who were brought before the courts of justice, the multitudes of young children who had no training up in the way they should go, and the crowds of every sex and age who were strangers to the house of prayer, and engaged in the sad desecration of the Lord's-day; and, having mentioned these, he would ask, did their existence show that they were acting worthy of their advantages? And even among those who professed the worship of God, how much of a selfish and worldly spirit was prevalent! After referring at great length to the worldliness which pervaded even the professedly Christian public, and the comparatively little exertion made to ameliorate the moral evils of our large cities, the venerable Archdeacon observed that the very district in which they were assembled exhibited a degree of ignorance almost past belief. In the parish of St. Margaret and St. John, not including the district of Knightsbridge, there were 57,000 inhabitants, including 16,000 children under twelve years of age; and of these more than 12,000 were not to be found in any school; while the number of persons attending churches of any description was not more than one-sixth of the population. Were a like examination made into the condition of all our cities, results would be brought out which might lead them to wonder that God's judgments had been so long withheld, and that, in the language of the text, he had not long ago "stirred up all his wrath against them." It must have been owing to the compassion of the Most High alone, that the dearth which had fallen on certain parts of the kingdom had not taken a wider and more disastrous range, and perhaps he might be permitted to speak of some apparent advantages arising from this visitation. It had long been ground of lamentation that there existed among them such unhappy divisions; but it would be regarded as a most valuable improvement in the social system, should the existing distress tend to promote a more general classes a disposition more worthy of the Christian name, a disposition to relieve suffering, wherever found, asking no questions about either creed or party. This spirit had been to a great degree manifested, and a like spirit had also been exhibited by many living beyond the limits of the British empire, who had testified their cordial sympathy by liberal contributions, the natural tendency of which was to foster and encourage a spirit of kindness among the people of different countries. Among other advantages that might arise from this visitation, was it too much to hope that the condition of those who had been most affected by it would, as the result of the inquiry now instituted, be materially improved? This interposition of Divine Providence was, perhaps, necessary for that purpose; and though, perhaps, it might involve topics that scarcely fell within the province of a Christian minister, still it might be permitted to him to trace even in this dispensation the wisdom and loving-kindness of the Lord. And what, indeed, was the main object of these national afflictions but the nation's good? They were to look upon them as a punishment for sin, but that punishment was to lead them to repentance and newness of life. In conclusion, the preacher pressed upon his hearers the duty of personal piety—not a partial renouncing of sin, a mere outward reformation, but a renewal of the mind, a giving of the whole heart to God, and a life of holy obedience to the Divine will, as revealed in the Gospel of his Son.

The service concluded about one o'clock, when the Speaker, attended by some Members of the House of Commons, returned to the House, from which they retired a few minutes afterwards.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

There was full service in the Cathedral, and a large congregation completely filled the choir. There was, however, but a thin attendance of the members of the Cathedral establishment, owing, probably, to their engagements elsewhere in the performance of morning service in their several parishes. The Bishop of Llandaff, who is Dean of St. Paul's, was in his place, and there were, also, two of the minor canons, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hall. The choristers' seats were empty, and the organ was kept closed, the service being "said," and no part of it sung. Mr. Hall and Mr. Bennett read the prayers, the Bishop assisting at the Communion Table; and after the Nicene Creed, Mr. Bennett proceeded to the pulpit, and preached from 1 Kings viii., 37-39—"If there be in the land famine; if there be pestilence, blasting, mildew, locust, or if there be in the land caterpillar; if their enemy besiege them in the land of their cities; whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, what prayer and supplication soever be made by any man, or by all Thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands towards this house; then hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling-place, and forgive." The sermon being over, the Bishop and Mr. Hall, who had occupied seats near the pulpit, returned to the Communion Table; Mr. Bennett remaining in the pulpit; and the service was concluded with the prayers appointed to be read from the Communion Table.

In the afternoon, there was a much fuller attendance of the clergy. The Bishop of London, who had been preaching in the morning at the Chapel Royal, repeated his discourse in the evening at St. Paul's. The Bishop of Llandaff was again present; the Bishop of Oxford sat next to Archdeacon Hale, the Canon Residentiary. The Lord Mayor was in the seat set apart for the Chief Magistrate of London; and the choir was crowded to excess.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Some portions of the service at this chapel were chanted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Waddy. The attendance was very considerable. Amongst those present were Lady Peel and family, Lord James Stuart, Sir W. Middleton, Sir Walter and Lady James, Lord and Lady J. Hay, &c.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—The congregation was numerous. The pulpit and reading-desk, as is usual during Lent, were hung with black cloth. The prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Peat and French, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Howarth, the rector, from the 15th chapter of the second book of Chronicles, part of the second verse—"The Lord is with you while ye be with Him; and if ye seek Him He will be found of you; but if ye forsake Him He will forsake you."

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—Divine service commenced at this church yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt. The communion service was performed by the Rev. the Master of the Temple (Dr. Robinson), assisted by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt. The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Master from the text, Romans, chapter 2, verse 4, "Despisest thou the riches of His goodness, and forbearance, and long suffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?" The rev. gentleman concluded with a prayer to God to heal our divisions, that so the church and nation of England, ever inseparable in the prayers and affections of the people, might still remain a glory and a praise upon the earth, one fold under one shepherd, and that God might dwell among us, and be our shepherd, and we be his people for ever.

ST. PANCRA'S.—The Rev. Mr. Dale took for the text of his morning sermon the 14th verse of the 2nd chapter of Joel, "Who knoweth if he will return and repent, and leave a blessing behind him; even a meat offering and a drink offering unto the Lord your God?" [The church was crowded to excess, and hundreds of persons who were desirous of being present were unable to obtain admittance.]

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. Mr. Brookfield preached, from the text Luke chapter 13th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th verses.

ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.—The attendance at this church yesterday was very numerous. During the morning service, far more persons were present than could be conveniently accommodated with seats. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, M.A., rector of the parish, who took for his text the following words, in the 13th verse of the 3rd chapter of Jeremiah:—"Only acknowledge thine iniquity." At the close of service, a collection was made at the doors of the church, and the sum so collected is intended to be appropriated to the relief of the distress existing in Ireland.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Fully four-fifths of the usual Sunday congregation were present at the morning service, the remainder of the vast assemblage having been made up of strangers; several hundred persons retired from the church in consequence of being unable to obtain seats. The Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield officiated, and the Bishop of Chester preached, from the following text:—"So the Lord sent a pestilence upon Israel, from the morning even to the time appointed, and there died of the people, from Dan even to Beersheba, 70,000 men. And when the angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it, the Lord repented him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed the people, 'It is enough: stay now there thine hand.' The foregoing passage was taken from the 24th chapter of the second book of Samuel, 15th and 16th verses.

ST. MARLYBONE.—The parish church of St. Marlybone was very fully attended; and the poorer classes formed a large proportion of the congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Spry, the rector, from the 3rd chapter of Jonah, verse 10, "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil that he had said that he would do unto them; and he did it not." At the close of the service, a collection was made in support of the national schools of the parish, which the Rev. Doctor described as being embarrassed by a very heavy debt.

ALL SOULS.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester preached from the 12th chapter of St. Matthew, and the 41st verse:—"The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and behold a greater than Jonas is here."

ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.—The Rev. Mr. Kingsley, the rector, preached to a crowded congregation, from the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th verses of the 9th chapter of the Book of Daniel.

ST. PETER'S, PIMLICO.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, the text being taken from the second lesson for the day, Matthew, the 6th chapter, verse 16th,—"When ye fast be not as the hypocrites."

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. Mr. Gleadhall preached an impressive sermon to a numerous congregation, selecting for his text the 17th chapter of Acts, 26th verse,—"God hath made of one blood all nations of men."

ST. BRIDE'S was attended by a large and respectable congregation; the sermon being preached by the Rev. C. Marshall, vicar of the parish, from Proverbs, chapter 28, verse 13:—"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper."

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. T. Robinson, the rector of the parish, who took for his text the words contained in the 3d and 4th verses of the 20th chapter of the second book of Chronicles:—"And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah. And Judah gathered themselves together to ask help of the Lord: even out of all the cities of Judah they came to seek the Lord."

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rector, preached from the General Epistle of James, chapter 5, verses 17th and 18th:—"Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months; and he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit."

ST. PHILIP, REGENT-STREET.—The Rev. Edward Repton, Incumbent of St. Philip, Regent-street, preached to a large congregation from the 13th chapter of St. Mark, the 8th verse:—"For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles; these are the beginnings of sorrows."

HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET, was unusually well attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bright, on the following text, taken from the 18th chapter of Jeremiah, 7th and 8th verses:—"At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it; if that nation against whom I pronounced turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them."

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—The Rev. J. F. Denham, the rector, preached to a crowded congregation from the 58th chapter of Isaiah, the 5th, 6th, and 7th verses:—"Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? Is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen,—to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?" In the evening the text selected by the same rev. gentleman was Ecclesiastes, 7th chapter, from the 1st to the 7th verse:—"It is better to go to the house of mourning," &c.

ST. DUNSTON-IN-THE-WEST.—The Rev. Edward Auriol, the Rector, preached from the 5th and 6th verses of the 9th chapter of Ezra:—"And at the evening sacrifice I arose up from my heaviness, and, having rent my garment and my mantle, I fell upon my knees, and spread out my hands unto the Lord God, and said, O, my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to thee, my God; for our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespasses grown up unto the heavens."

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The Rev. George Taylor, curate, preached on 1st book of Chronicles, the 16th chapter, and part of the 14th verse—"He is the Lord our God, his judgments are in all the earth." The church was unusually well filled.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—The sermon of the morning was here preached by the Rev. S. Benson, who selected as his text the 1st chapter of Joel, 8th and 9th verses—"Lament like a virgin girded with sackcloth for the husband of her youth." "The meat offering and the drink offering is cut off from the house of the Lord." "The priests, the Lord's ministers, mourn." A sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. W. Curling; and, at the termination of each service a collection on behalf of the starving Irish was made.

ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.—The Rev. Mr. O'Neill preached an eloquent sermon to a very full congregation, founded on Job, chapter 39, verse 9—"Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib?"

ST. MARY'S, BERMONDSEY.—The sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Gibson was chosen from the 6th chapter Micah, 9th verse—"The Lord's voice crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see thy name; hear ye the road, and who hath appointed it."

ALL SAINTS, LAMBETH.—The Rev. J. Peat preached a sermon taken from the 1st chapter of Joel, 15th and 16th verses—"Alas for the day for the day of the Lord is at hand, and as a destruction from the Almighty shall it come." "Is not the meat cut off before our eyes, yea, joy and gladness from the house of our God?"

ST. JOHN'S, LAMBETH.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Meara, one of the curates, on the 1st chapter of Genesis, 11th verse—"And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind." A collection was made after the service for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

ST. MICHAEL'S, PIMLICO.—(Morning, Rev. W. Harrison, A.M.)—Jeremiah iii., 12, 13, "Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord, and I will not cause mine anger to alight upon you; for I am merciful, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger for ever." "Only acknowledge thine iniquity, that though hast transgressed against the Lord thy God." Afternoon.—(Rev. G. F. Mortimer, D.D.)—Daniel iv., 27, "Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity." Evening.—(Rev. J. P. Power, M.A.)—Joel ii., 12, 13, "Therefore also now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning, and rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God: For he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil." The collection at the doors in the morning was £240.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN COURT.—A special form of prayer was here offered up agreeably to the Order in Council for the Kirk of Scotland, and a most eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The members of this congregation, who have already so nobly subscribed towards the relief of their distressed fellow-countrymen in Scotland, on Wednesday entered into a voluntary subscription for the benefit of their less fortunate brethren in Ireland.

GERMAN JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.—All the synagogues were opened for a special service. The principal synagogue in Duke's-place, Aldgate, was densely crowded before the time appointed, and bore the same appearance as at one of the holidays, the ladies' gallery being also very full. Among the gentlemen present were Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. David Salomons, Mr. B. Lawrence, member of the House of Assembly at Jamaica, Mr. A. Goldsmid, and the three Ecclesiastical Council of the German Jews of Great Britain. After the usual afternoon service, the 13th and 23rd Psalms were chanted, when Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, took his position in front of the ark, and began his sermon, taking his text from Isaiah. After the sermon, an appropriate prayer was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Ascher, followed by several psalms, which closed the service.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.—This place of worship was opened at three o'clock, for a form of prayer, and was fully attended. The Rev. Mr. Peza officiated, and read the service in Hebrew in a very impressive tone, more especially a prayer written for the occasion by the Rev. D. Meldola, the presiding Rabbi of that congregation. The Rev. Mr. de Sola then preached a sermon, taking for his text the 9th verse of the 26th chapter of Isaiah—"For when Thy judgments are on the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." Sermons suitable to the occasion, were delivered at the various Dissenting Chapels on the Surrey side of the water; that at Surrey Chapel by the Rev. J. Sherman; at the Baptist Chapel, Waterloo-road, by the Rev. J. Branch, &c.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HARFORD JONES BRYDGES, BART.

This venerable gentleman died on the 19th inst., aged 83. At one period of his life he was British Envoy at Bagdad, and for his services there, received from Fath Ali Shah, King of Persia, a grant of the Royal Arms of that Kingdom, which were confirmed to him in England by Royal Warrant, in 1810. In 1807 he obtained a patent of Baronetcy; in 1822 was sworn of the Privy Council; and in 1826 assumed, in compliance with the will of Miss Mary Brydges, from whom he derived a very considerable fortune, the additional surname of Brydges.

Sir Harford was only son of the late Harford Jones, Esq., of Presteign, High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1778, grandson of Harford Jones, Esq., of Whittern, county Hereford, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Brydges Esq., of Old Colwall, and great grandson of Colonel James Jones, a gallant soldier in Marlborough's wars, so preeminently distinguished at Blenheim (where he lost an arm) that he was presented by his Sovereign with a sword inscribed "the gift of Queen Anne," which is still preserved by the family.

Sir Harford married, 16th February, 1796, Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Gott, Knight, of Newland Park, Berks, and widow of Robert Whitcomb, Esq., of Whittern, by whom he has left one son, the present Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., and two daughters—Sarah Laura, married to John Lucy Scudamore, Esq., of Kentchurch Court, county Hereford, and Sarah, wife of George Bentham, Esq., only son of the late Sir Samuel Bentham.

SIR ALEXANDER WOOD, K.C.M.G.

EARLY in life Sir Alexander Wood went to Ceylon, on the Civil Establishment, and became Member of Council, and sole Commissioner of Revenue there. In 1811, he returned to England, and was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary to the Governments of Malta and the Ionian Isles. Of the latter, he was, at the period of his decease, Resident Agent in this country.

Sir Alexander was son of the late Alexander Wood, Esq., of Edinburgh, a member of the medical profession. In 1807, he married Miss Forbes, eldest daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo.

LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS MARRIOTT.

This gallant officer, whose death occurred on the 16th inst., at his seat, Avonbank, near Pershore, County Worcester, was Lord of the Lordship of Seagrave, County Leicester, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Worcester and Gloucester. His father, the late Randolph Marriott, entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, and, with many other civilians, distinguished himself under Lord Clive, obtaining a gold medal for the battle of Plassy. Having acquired fame and fortune, he returned to England, and married Elizabeth, second daughter of Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, by whom he had, besides the gentleman whose death we record, five other sons and eight daughters.

General Marriott, at the period of his demise, had completed his seventy-third year. He was married to Anne, daughter of Sir John Beckett, Bart., and by her leaves four sons and two daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "C. P. M."—The positions are not adapted for publication.
 "S. B."—Many thanks; the diagrams are now intelligible, and we shall gladly accept of your contributions. The Problem last sent is hardly up to the mark of our diagram positions, but we have given it among the Enigmas.
 "A. L."—The last is too simple, but in the former batch we expect to find three or four of sufficient interest for our columns; and if so, they shall appear very shortly.
 "Scacchi."—Lewis's last Treatise was published by Baily, of Cornhill. The forthcoming "Chess-Player's Hand-book" will be published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent Garden. The price is fixed at 5s. We should strongly recommend both to yourself and friend, the study of Calvi's excellent Lessons, as translated by Kenny, and now in course of publication weekly, in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Attention to these, and a moderate share of good practice, will soon enable you to feel your way.
 "A Dublin Subscriber."—The publisher, we are sure, would much rather receive a single Post-office Order for the whole year's subscription than four quarterly payments. Enquiry shall be made as to the cause of the delay. We believe you are mistaken as to any such communication having been made to the Editor of the Foreign Journal in question; indeed, it is quite out of the question that it could have been, as every exertion has been made, privately as well as publicly, to screw the party's courage to the sticking-place, without effect.
 "Yankee Doodle."—You have been misinformed in both particulars. Marachi's "Palladium" ceased after the third Number, and Stanley's Magazine has been obtainable in London for the last fortnight at least. Apply yourself at Wiley and Putnam's.
 "F. A. R."—Yes, in about twenty moves.
 "J. A. J."—Hull.—When the conditions of a Problem are that mate is to be given in five moves, it is meant that the player giving mate is to have that number of moves for effecting it in—not that he is to move three, and his opponent twice. Your solution is wrong; you fail to perceive that Black could take the Pawn in passing, when you advance it two steps.
 "Too-Too."—You may Castle your King after he has been in check, provided he has not been mated.
 "Sopraccita."—The solution of Enigma 126 is—1. Q to K B 8th (ch); 2. K to B 3rd; and then mate with the Kt next move.
 "N. D."—In Enigma No. 133, a White Bishop at K 5th was omitted. With this addition, you will find the solution readily.
 "C. A. E."—St. Ives.—It shall be handed to the Publisher of the periodical mentioned.
 "C. E. R."—Clifton.—No. 1, in four moves, is neat enough, although extremely easy. No. 2 is incorrectly described, there being two Pawns on one square, which is not admissible, we believe, in any Chess-playing country of Europe. Your solutions are right.
 "J. N."—The last in three moves is the best, and shall hereafter form one of our Enigmas.
 "W. G. T."—The whole of the Games in the Matches between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell, Cochrane and Staunton, and in the Great Match between England and France, are to be found in the back Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Apply to Hastings, of Carey-street.
 "A. E. Diphong."—The Problem you have favoured us with shall be reported on next week. Apply to Sherwin, the Chess-board Maker, for the "Rules of Double Chess."
 "J. K."—Ipswich.—Neither challenge has yet been accepted. The "Hand-book" will be published in a few weeks.
 "W. H. C."—Your Problems are at this moment under consideration.
 "Widart."—Look again at No. 164.
 Solutions by "Sopraccita," "N. D.," "T. C. O.," "Pio," "J. P.," "R. T. N.," "Styk," "W. W. P.," "Phillip," "Mungo," "Sub.," "D. D.," "M. P.," "G. A. H.," "H. W. E.," "J. K.," "Poster," and "W. H. C.," are correct. Those by "N. V. F.," and "John M.—n.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 165.

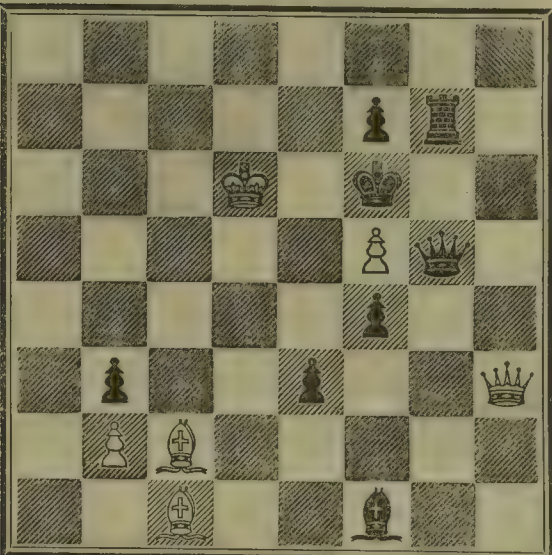
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd (best)	4. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
2. Kt takes K P (ch)	K to B 2nd	5. Kt to Q B 6th—mate	
3. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq		

PROBLEM, No. 166.

By Mr. E. CLARE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

The President of the Brighton Chess Club has politely forwarded to us some entertaining games just played in a match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Weil, a German amateur of some celebrity, now resident in England. The terms of the contest are that the winner of the first eleven games shall be declared the victor, and that Captain K. shall bet the large odds of 3 to 2 upon the result of every game. The score up to this time stands as follows:—

Captain Kennedy .. 6 | Mr. Weil .. 2 | Drawn .. 1

The subjoined is one of the Games already played, and the best of the remainder shall be given hereafter:—

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN K. AND MR. G. W.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. Q P two	Q B P two	12. P takes P	Q Kt takes P (a)
2. K P one	K P one	13. Q Kt P one	Q Kt takes K B
3. Q B P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. Q takes Kt	K B checks
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	15. K to R sq	K B to Q R 2nd
5. K B to Q 3rd	Q R P one	16. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. R P two	K B to K 2nd	17. B to R 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th (b)
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	18. K B P one	Q takes Q Kt P (c)
8. K Kt to B 2nd	Castles	19. K R P one	Kt to K R 3rd
9. Castles	Q to Q B 2nd	20. K R to Q Kt sq	Q takes K R
10. K Kt to Kt 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	21. R takes Q	
11. K B P two	Q B P takes P		

(a) Black has here contrived to gain a Pawn; for it is obvious that White cannot capture the Kt with his Q without losing her.
 (b) Having in prospective the playing Q to Kt 8th, and the checkmate at B 7th with his Kt, after the fashion of the mis-called "Philidor's Legacy."
 (c) This Pawn was purposely left as a bait, the acceptance of which entails the loss of his Q upon Black.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 134.—By Mr. A. H.—LL, of Leicester.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at his B 4th	Ps at K Kt 3rd, K	P at K Kt 3rd
R at Q Kt 6th	R at K Kt 4th	B 3rd, K 2nd,	
B at Q Kt 2nd	Rs at K B 3rd, and	and Q B 5th	
Ks at Q B 2nd, and	K 3rd	White to play, and mate in four moves.	
Q Kt 6th	B at Q B 5th		

No. 135.—By Mr. A.—T.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at Q R 4th	R at Q 6th	Q Kt 2nd
R at Q 3rd	Rs at Q Kt sq, and	White to play, and mate in three moves.	

No. 136.—By S. B.—, of Hull Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at Q 4th	Kts at K B 5th, Kt at Q sq	
R at Q B 4th	R at Q Kt 3rd	and Q R 3rd	Ps at K 5th, Q Kt
B at K R 6th	B at K 3rd	Q B 3rd	6th, and Q R 2nd

White playing first, will mate in four moves.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

During the past week "La Sonnambula" has been given each night of performance, with Gardoni and Castellani, and the appearance of these two artists in this opera will form an era in its history. We do not allude especially to the music, for, though exquisitely sung by both, we have heard it exquisitely sung before; but, taking all points into consideration, never did this opera present so perfect an ensemble as now. Admirably, indeed, are both these artists suited to perform together; and, though both have displayed in other operas dramatic genius of a different and a higher order, yet especially well are they adapted to the rendering of the pastoral opera. They do not, like many a would-be Amyntas or Sylvia, ape rustic simplicity in their dress, while they preserve conventional affectation in their manners, nor do they give the idea of town denizens, ignorantly embodying their crude ideas of country boorishness. Their acting presents a delightful picture of the naïveté, innocence, and ingenuousness of rustic life, while they lose not for a moment that peculiar refinement and elegance, which are amongst the distinguishing characteristics of both these artists. They keep the due medium between affectation and puerility, which has been unsuccessfully aimed at by so many a votary of the pastoral muse, and this not by any effort, but by following the dictates of their own natural taste and feeling. *Elvino* and *Amina* in their hands are real existing personages, and their simple griefs interest and engage the feelings of the spectator to the uttermost, without their passing for a moment beyond the limits of truth and nature. This is true acting; and in this respect the performance of the "Sonnambula" was never surpassed, if, indeed, it has ever been equalled. Everything here maintains the illusion, for both these artists are not only eminently prepossessing in personal appearance, but both are gifted with that youthfulness of look and manner which adapt them to the performance of these parts.

Castellani's impersonation of *Amina* is well known; the part is one of the best of her repertoire, and time after time, her naïve coquetry at the commencement, her subsequent heartfelt anguish, and the burst of delight which breaks forth in the "Ah! non giunge," keep the sympathies of the spectator continually aroused, while her delicious voice, now revelling in a profusion of light and graceful *fortissimi*, now giving forth a flowing *cantabile* strain, completes the charm of her acting. Gardoni's performance of *Elvino*, however, is new in more than one sense of the word, as in most parts of the Opera his rendering of the character differs essentially from that of his predecessors. This artist has, in "La Sonnambula," achieved a success greater even than in "La Favorita." He here displays to the highest advantage the powers of his voice, and the resources of his talent; his exquisite feeling for music stands him in good stead, in such *morceaux* as the "Il più triste dei mortali;" while in the second part, "Ah perché non posso odiarti," his voice bursts forth with a vigour, clearness, and brilliancy, which gives the finest effect to this celebrated *aria*. The splendid finale of the first act, also, he sings admirably; and he acts it, we think, in the true spirit of the part—more moved throughout by sorrow than anger; his tenderness and pity seem to struggle with indignation at his betrayal.

Our space will not allow us to go, in the present week, further into the particulars of this performance, which well deserves a more detailed attention; but we must reserve a small space to notice the new and charming ballet just produced at this theatre.

M. Paul Taglioni has, in this ballet, proved himself to be possessed of a talent for his art of no common order. The subject, which we briefly noticed last week, simple as it is, yet affords good ground to work upon, and he has treated it with true poetic feeling. The grouping, the colouring, and the whole arrangement of postures and dances is excellent, and there is nothing superfluous; it does not hang heavily for a moment, a great and most unusual merit in a ballet. There are a far greater number of dances than in the general order of these compositions is wont to be compressed into so few scenes, and so short a time; and some of these display the composition and colouring of an artist; and the imagination of a poet.

Rosati, figuratively as well as literally, here takes an immense leap in public opinion. Her dancing in *Coralia* is hardly to be compared with her performance in the new ballet. The elegance, the finish, and extraordinary celerity of her steps, the ease and abandon of her movements, joined to that pantomimic genius which we have before dilated upon, win for her rightly the most enthusiastic, and certainly deserved applause. Marie Taglioni, younger, and not always so finished in her style, displays nevertheless a true genius for choreographic art. The extraordinary ease and power, the perfect grace of this young girl, and the enthusiasm, the energy, and, we had almost said, the poetic feeling which seem to dictate her movements, while they recall forcibly her celebrated relation and namesake, yet have all the freshness of originality, and we ask ourselves how is it possible that one so young can have attained to so high, so dignified, and intellectual a style of dancing, and can only echo the generally expressed opinion that she is destined to rise to the most exalted position in her art.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"Le Mariage au Tambour" is one of the most interesting and best constructed dramas that has been produced this season, and is evidently considered very attractive both by the management and the audiences. It is not altogether new to our stage. A translation of it was produced in the autumn of 1843 at the Adelphi, under the title of "The Roll of Drum;" but it did not run very long. The characters then played by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Lyon are sustained at the St. James's Theatre by M. Lafont and Mlle. Fargueil, and M. Toussez also gives his valuable aid to strengthen the cast.

"Le Mariage au Tambour," as a piece, is a model of its kind. The interest is progressive throughout; not an incident is introduced in an episodic manner, but every situation assists in developing the plot, and it never wearies by its length. The actors won golden opinions from the audience; and the drama, with its charming alternations of pathetic and ludicrous scenes, may rank amongst the best—if not the very best—productions of the season.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. T. Morton has adapted the new comedietta at this house—"The Light Troop of St. James's"—from the French piece "L'Escadron Volant de la Reine," as we surmised last week. It is entirely successful. A great deal of tact is shown in Anglicising the incidents; but, at the same time, it lacks breadth of situation; being one of those petite dramas of court policy and intrigue, which go more upon smart epigrammatic dialogue and equivocal than rapidity of action. In fact, it is completely a French piece, and owes its success to the lively writing with which it abounds, and especially to Mr. Buckstone, as *Master Thomas Smallbones*. The plot, although slight, is too confused in its incidents (which are not, by the way, always very clear) for explanation; but the "Light Troop of St. James's" is composed of the maids of honour to Queen Anne; and the interests of the Duchess of Marlborough form the field on which they are brought into action, under the generalship of their superintendant, *Lady Alamo* (Mrs. W. Clifford). A mistaken signification, and a meeting of wrong parties in the dark, leads the denouement; and when we state that these parties, who are thus in error, are Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. W. Clifford, an outrageously laughable scene immediately presents itself. Another of the principal characters, *Jane Roberts*, the daughter of a Kensington apothecary, was played with great spirit by Miss Reynolds—a young lady upon whose first appearance we predicted success, and who has become a great favourite with the Haymarket audience. She sang a new song, composed by Mr. Reid, so well, as to elicit a loud encore. At the conclusion, the applause was general; and the audience allowed Mr. Buckstone to announce the piece for representation every evening, with a shade of dissent.

Mr. Planché has completed his Easter piece. It will not, this time, be a fairy tale, but, we believe, a classical subject, and of the nature of that style of piece which has been so popular for a long time at the French theatres, called a *revue*—a smart satire upon every species of passing topic that the licenser of plays, in his un-Aristophanic notions, may think fair game for a sly shaft of joke or allusion. We shall be enabled, next week, to give, in anticipation, an account of all the Easter novelties.

ADELPHI.

The revival here of Mr. Mayhew's "Wandering Minstrel," which sixteen years ago had a long and merry run at the Queen's Theatre, claims a notice, rather as a refresher of fading associations, and as suggestive of comparison with a lost favourite, than for any great positive merit discernible in its present treatment. The allusion (insinuated in the title) to a gentleman who, as candidate for our city and liberties, has recently enjoyed the attention of our contemporaries and brother electors, is confined to the introduction of a battered Westminster School-cap (somewhat extravagantly adopted in dressing the principal character), which seems to be a solitary addition to the smart fire of political jokes and innuendoes which constituted a material element of the pristine popularity of the farce. And to such are old enough to remember the zest and enthusiasm with which sarcasms of this class were immediately apprehended, and rapturously applauded, in the fever-time of the Reform Bill—who have been seen and felt how they entered and stirred the common heart of pit, boxes, and gallery—to such it is curious to mark the mixed apathy and innocence which, in these days of slumbering partisanship, have spoiled them for an Adelphi audience.

Mr. Wright is very funny in the vagrant hero of the farce; with the usual admixture of gratuitous and often ineffective absurdity, with which he perversely overlays, in nine cases out of ten, the genuine comedy of which he is so obviously capable. The predominance of this sorry quality in the performance under notice, suggests, we can assure him, a contrast considerably in favour of the original representative of the part—the long-departed, but nowise-forgotten Mitchell. The trifling character of *Peggy*, a maid-servant, by Mrs. Frank Matthews, is the only other point presented in the present cast. It is filled in with the artistic care and cordial vivacity with which this lady always contrives to popularize the slightest sketches assigned to her. Her impassioned recollections of *Cremona House* are worthy of Mrs. Keeley. The other characters are mere nonentities, presenting no notable feature. The business at the Adelphi is, at present, very good.

STRAND.

This little theatre has served as a sort of life-raft, on which the survivors of the wreck of the Olympic have floated forth, once more, upon the somewhat uncertain sea of public favour. The house opened on Monday evening with a variety of entertainments—tragedy, farce, burlesque, and ballet; and at the reduced prices of a shilling, ninepence, and sixpence, to boxes, pit, and gallery. The performance commenced with "Bertram," in which Mr. J. R. Scott, of whom we have often spoken, appeared as the hero, Mrs. R. Gordon playing *Imogene*. It was not a very lively affair; but the tedium was somewhat relieved by an unrehearsed stage-effect at the end of the fourth act, when *St. Audoen* (Mr. Montague) died in the way of the act drop roller, and was rescued by *Bertram*, amidst the applause of the spectators. To the tragedy succeeded some imitations of popular performers by a Mr. Ramsey; his *Buckstone*, O. Smith, Vandenhoff, Harley, and T. P. Cooke, were very good; but the rest were, comparatively, failures. Attention was next called to a placard, stating that the Lord Chamberlain had interdicted the performance of "Ion Travestie," which was announced

as one of the entertainments of the evening; but that the Manager would replace it, by as much novelty as was compatible with the time allowed. A *divertissement* followed; and this was good—very good. Miss Wright danced the "Cracovienne" so very well that she was encored; and Miss Clara Harcourt—a very graceful and pretty young lady—performed a medley dance with equal good effect. Miss Mussall was also loudly applauded; indeed the ballet part of the entertainment, was the only portion that called for particular notice. The house was tolerably well filled; and the audience appeared to relish the dancing amazingly. We fear, however, that this is another of those hopeless speculations which only terminate in lowering the position of all engaged in them.

ASTLEY'S.—The Easter novelty here will be "Lord Byron's Bride of Abydos; or, the Corsair and the Avenger's Steed," introducing Mr. Batty's camels, and the whole of his stud of horses.

Mr. Macready, who was to perform this week at Manchester, is suffering from indisposition so severe, that his appearance is postponed.

The Misses Cushman have been playing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, this week, having succeeded Mrs. Butler, of whose performances the *Liverpool Chronicle* speaks in the highest praise.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A decided advance has been made in the decorations; the white and gold frontage of the boxes is completed. The roof is now fully seen, the great scaffolding having been removed; and only the proscenium has to be completed, Signor Verardi being now engaged in its painting, which will be in harmony with the magnificent ceiling. The internal fittings of the boxes will be figured crimson paper, with silk hangings to match.

Letters from Paris announce that Mlle. Alboni, the great contralto, has arrived there, from Venice, on her way to London, to make her *début* in *Arsace*. Lavia, the new tenor, had also reached Paris; he will be the *Idreno* in "Semi-ramide;" and Polonini, the new basso, *Oro*, the priest, was also on his way here. Next Thursday, Grisi, Persiani, Corbani, Mario, and Signor and Madame Ronconi, will be in London; and, about the same time, Salvi, the tenor; Rovere, the *buffo* singer, and Marene, the *basso profondo*, are expected from Milan, with the new *prima donna*, Mlle. Steffanore, from the Scala. Alba, the basso, will be the last arrival. Tamburini, who will be the *Assur*, his great part, is already here. A grand rehearsal of the opera will take place this day week (Saturday). M. Albert is engaged in preparing the new ballet of "L'Odalisque," in which Mlle. Fleury, from the Académie Royale de Paris, Mlle. Neodot, Mlle. Bertin M. Mabile, and M. Gontie, will appear.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The first meeting of the third season took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, in the presence of the President—H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; the Earl of Falmouth, the Chairman of the Committee; Sir G. Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Gen. Sir A. Barnard, Hon. Capt. Cadogan, Dowager Lady Rivers, Lady Phillips, Hon. Mrs. A. Legge, Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, Miss Law, Miss Pitt, Lady Davy, Miss Lockhart, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Costa, M. Stevens, &c. &c. The subscription this year is larger than ever, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season from the mass of talent expected in London. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 52; Hummel's Pianoforte Quintet in E Flat, Op. 92; and Spohr's Double Quartet in E Minor, No. 3, Op. 87, for four violins (Salnton, Delloffe, Goffrie, and Thirlwall), two violas (Messrs. Hill and R. Blagrove), and two violoncellos (Sig. Piatti—Mr. Howell playing the second violoncello part on the *contra-basso*). The execution was all that could be desired from the above artists; and Benedict, in the Quintet, played beautifully. We congratulate Mr. Ella, the Director, on this auspicious commencement: no professor has made greater exertions to diffuse a high standard of taste in classical music than Mr. Ella. The formation of the Musical Union has been the result of his energy and perseverance; and although his undertaking has originated many other interesting and valuable institutions, it must not be forgotten that it was Mr. Ella who, so far back as 1822, took the initiative in the performance of chamber music. He is an enthusiastic lover of his art, an accomplished scholar, and an artist who, in every point of view—from talent and character—is a most worthy ornament of the musical profession. The Musical Union has established beyond a doubt that our Royal, aristocratic, and fashionable amateurs are not only excellent judges of the beautiful in art, but are many of them practical musicians. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose musical accomplishments we have frequently referred to, is the patron of the institution. It is by the exalted support given to the Musical Union, the Beethoven Society, the Amateur Musical Society, &c. we arrive at the conclusion that, however popular is the Italian Opera in this country, there is a real love of the higher order of composition amongst the elevated classes.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The second meeting took place at 76, Harley-street, on Monday night, the programme consisting of Beethoven's Quartet in D major, No. 3, Op. 18, composed in 1791; No. 7, Op. 59, in F major, in 1808; and No. 15, Op. 131, in C sharp minor, in 1824-1825. The executants were M. Sainton, M. Stevens, Mr. Hill, and M. Rousselet.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT.—The third and last performance of Classical Pianoforte Music was given by this Composer on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bennett performed Mendelssohn's Fourth Book of Songs without words—the "Volskiler" being encored; Dussck's Sonata, "L'Invocation;" J. S. Bach's Fugue in E minor (posthumous), which was encored; a selection from his own pianoforte works, with Mr. G. A. Griesbach; Beethoven's Sonata, in C minor, for piano and violin; and, with Messrs. G. Cooke, Williams, Platt, and Baumann, Mozart's Quintet in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon. Misses Ramsford and Salmon sang nicely Nos. 1 and 6, Op. 63 of Mendelssohn's Part Songs—the first being demanded a second time; and Mr. Marshall, a charming song, "The Past," by Mr. W. S. Bennett.

MISS DINAH FARMER.—This clever pianist gave a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, aided by Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertina), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), and Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Weiss, Miss S. Flower, Miss Cubitt, Miss M. A. Ley, Messrs. T. Williams, D. King, J. A. Novello, and Weiss, as vocalists. The rooms were crowded, and there were several encores. There was a chorus and orchestra not often met with at modern concerts. The conductors were Messrs. W. Holmes, Hopkinson, and Nolle.

MR. BOLENEE REEVES.—This accomplished harp player gave an agreeable *Soirée Musicale*, on Monday, at his residence, 37, Howland-street, in aid of the distressed Irish. Herr Kuhe, the pianist, and Signor Guglielmo were the conductors; and the vocalists, Miss S. Novello, Madame Mortier de Fontaine, Madame Catrufo, Miss E. Lyon, Signori Marras, Gall and Brizzi.

THE BRAHMS.—On Monday, the veteran Braham gave a Concert, assisted by his sons, at the Beaumont Institution; and on Tuesday evening at the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Brinley Richards being the conductor on both occasions, and several of his excellent songs being sung. On both nights, however, the Nestor of tenors was absent, owing to indisposition. Miss Dolby, Miss Ramsford, Mrs. Newton, and the Ethiopian Serenaders were included in Tuesday's programme.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first Concert reflected very great credit on the pupils of this Institution. Miss Ramsford, Miss Salmon, Miss D'Ernst, Miss Stewart, Miss Cheeseman, Miss K. Ward, Messrs. Herbert, St. Albain, Gardner, Wetherbee, and Weeks, were the vocalists. Mr. A. Simmonds played Spohr's violin dramatic Concerto with great skill, and a nice tone; and Mr. J. T. Mew—certainly not a musical name—distinguished himself in Weber's Concert-Stück for the piano. Handel's Funeral Anthem to the memory of Sir W. Curtis, a worthy member of the Committee, was performed, and Weber's Jubilee Cantata. Some portions of a MS. Mass by H. Wylde evinced signs of considerable promise as a composer. Mr. Lucas conducted the band with great tact.

MILLE ROSALIE THEMOR.—This lady—a pianist—gave a *soirée musicale* at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by M. Stevens (violin), Signor Piatti (violin), Benedict, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Miss E. Nelson, and Mr. John Parry.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This morning is the rehearsal of the second Philharmonic Concert, to be given on Monday next, conducted by Costa. Beethoven's Mass in C, and his Choral Symphony No. 9, will be performed, with gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Paul," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." Mr. F. Chatterton gives his Concert to-night, at Sadler's Wells Theatre; Mr. Grattan Cooke his Concert at the Casino, in Holborn; and the Ethiopian Serenaders, for the last time before Easter, at the St. James's.

We learn from Paris that Madame Stoltz, the *prima donna* of the Académie Royale de Musique, has thrown up her engagement, which was to have expired only in June, 1848. She gives a month to find her successor. The *début* of Bettini, the Italian tenor, in "Masaniello," has been moderately successful. Wilmer, the Danish pianist, had given his concert in Paris. The tragedy of "Alceste," by Euripides, adapted to the French stage by M. Hippolyte Lucas, has been produced successfully at the Odéon, with new choruses and orchestral accompaniments, by M. Elwart, which were composed in less than a month, and are much praised. At Grisi's benefit, at the Italian Opera, her singing in *Desdemona* created quite a *furor*—she was supported by Lablache in *Brabantio*, whose malediction brought down thunders of applause; Ronconi, in *Iago*; and Mario in *Otello*. Tamburini has left Paris for London, to join the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Duprez was singing at Hamburg in the "Julie," and Lucia, in German.

Vienna letters of the 14th, state that Nicolai, the celebrated Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, was to leave for Paris, and that his farewell concert was to be given on the 21st, at which Jenny Lind was to sing. "The Camp of Silesia" was still drawing crowds to the An der Wien Theatre, and the Swedish Nightingale was to take her benefit on the 27th, in *Norma*, and bid adieu to the Viennese public. Joseph and Georg Helmesberger, the youthful violinists, were to leave Vienna with Staudigl, for London, at the end of this month, and it was believed that Jenny Lind and Meyerbeer would accompany them. Mr. Wilson has returned to London, after his successful trip to Paris; and, after a visit to Scotland, will begin his season at the Music Hall, on the 12th of April. Moralt, the celebrated tenor player, and one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society, is no more.

Mr. W. R. commenced on Thursday evening a series of Classical Chamber Concerts, at the Throne Room, Crosby Hall.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE will be opened on Tuesday next, with a Grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert, which has been got up by Mr. Alcroft, and the bill contains the names of Mesdames Albertazzi, Birch, E. Birch, Lablache, Steele, Poole, Rainforth, Novello, and Miss Maria B. Hayes. Messrs. Harrison, Travers, Phillips, Lablache, Brizzi, Giubile, and Mr. Henry Russell, also the Ethiopian Serenaders, from the St. James's Theatre. Solo performers—piano, Madam Dulcken; flute, Mr. Richardson; violin, Herr Joachim. During the evening will be performed a selection from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and the grand prayer from "Moss in Egitto," by the artists, with an additional chorus, sixteen pianists, eight harpists, and a full orchestra.

OPENING OF THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.



BRIDGE AT ROUEN.

THE ceremony of opening this important Line of Railway took place on Saturday last; and on Monday the regular trains commenced running. At the present moment, the journey from Paris to the sea, and from Havre to the capital, can be accomplished with ease and comfort in six hours and a half. When it is recollected that within little more than two years, the same journey occupied six-and-thirty hours, the consequence of the Railway undertaking may be conceived.

The guests were limited to one hundred, and consisted of the Chairman, and some of the Directors of the principal Railways round Paris, the Engineers and principal employes on the Railway, some of the principal shareholders in the Line; and the representatives of the fourth estate of Paris, who, by-the-by, outnumbered all the other guests. M. Charles Lafitte, the Chairman of the Directors; M. de l'Espée, Deputy; Count d'Alton-Shee, Peer of France; M. Dailly, Director of the Poste et Chevaux at Paris; and M. Blount, banker, Directors, were all present. Among the principal guests were the Directors of the Orleans and Northern Railway, the Duke de Mouchy, the Mayors of Havre and Rouen, M. Dubois, Deputy for Havre; M. Vital, Deputy for Bolbec; M. Theophilé Gautier, M. Alphonse Karr, &c.

The train, consisting of eight first-class carriages belonging to the Havre Company, started from the Rouen Railway Station, at Paris, at seven in the morning, and reached Rouen at a quarter before ten. At Rouen, an elegant breakfast was provided for the guests, after partaking of which, they started by the train for Havre. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the country between Rouen and Havre, through which this Line passes, is the most beautiful, as well as the richest both for agricultural products and manufactures, in all France. In the course of the journey, charming views are gained of Ivetot, Bolbec, Harfleur, and other picturesque old Norman towns, with occasional peeps of the Seine, and of the opposite coast of Normandy. In the meantime, the Railway itself is a wonderful achievement of science.

For a long time it was thought impracticable to make a Line of Railway to Havre, but the spirit and genius of our own countrymen (for almost every one connected with the works is English), overcame every difficulty, and the Havre Line stands at the present moment a monument of the skill of Mr. Locke, the Engineer-in-Chief, and of Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey, the Contractors. There is no other Railway in Europe which, in proportion to its length (59 miles), has anything like the same number of stupendous works in the shape of tunnels, viaducts, cuttings, and embankments. There is hardly a bit of level ground in the whole distance. The consequence is, that every portion of the line shows, even to the uninitiated eye, the great amount of skill, labour, and perseverance necessary for its accomplishment. The train stopped at the stupendous viaducts of Barrentin, Malaunay, and Mirville; and also at some of the tunnels, in order to allow the guests to examine these extraordinary works.

At all the towns and villages on the Line, the population flocked in great numbers to celebrate an event so fraught with important consequences to them; and at the principal towns (with the single exception of Rouen), the authorities also, and the National Guards, received the train. At Havre, the enthusiasm was very great.

When the train entered the station yard, which is one of vast dimensions, the President and Directors were greeted by a brilliant display of rank, fashion, and beauty. On both sides of the rails, under the entrance shed, were ranged the National Guard, in full uniform, with their bands playing lively airs. At the end of the platform were the Sous-Prefet, the Mayors of Ingouville, and Graville, in their official costumes; and the Clergy of Havre, attired in their canonical robes. On the Deputation descending from the carriages, they were received by these various authorities, who, each in his turn, read an address, congratulating them on the happy event they had that day assembled to witness.

Meanwhile, the sound of drums and trumpets, and the shrill pipes of some hundreds of children accompanying the instrumental music, entirely drowned

the voices of the speakers; yet sufficient transpired to show that they one and all combined in congratulating M. Lafitte, the President, and Mr. Locke, the Engineer, as representatives of the financial and scientific branches of the Company, for being the instruments of realising the well-known prophecy of Napoleon, that Havre, Rouen, and Paris would ere long become one great city; the latter being the faubourgs of the former, with this deviation, that the Emperor



ST. CATHERINE'S TUNNEL.

The inauguration on Saturday was conducted, in as far as the Directors were concerned, with great simplicity. Taking into consideration the great suffering in the country, from the scarcity of food, and looking to the misery existing in the very districts through which the Railway passes, from the excessive dearth of provisions, the Directors decided that they could not inaugurate their Railway more appropriately than by applying to the relief of the poor, the amount which in more prosperous years would have been expended in festivity. They, therefore, resolved to distribute 12,000*fr.* in the districts through which the Havre Railway passes; and that sum was accordingly placed in the hands of the proper authorities.



ST. CATHERINE'S TUNNEL.

said the river Seine would be the street that would afford the connecting link; whereas, they had produced that connection by a more rapid and economical means.

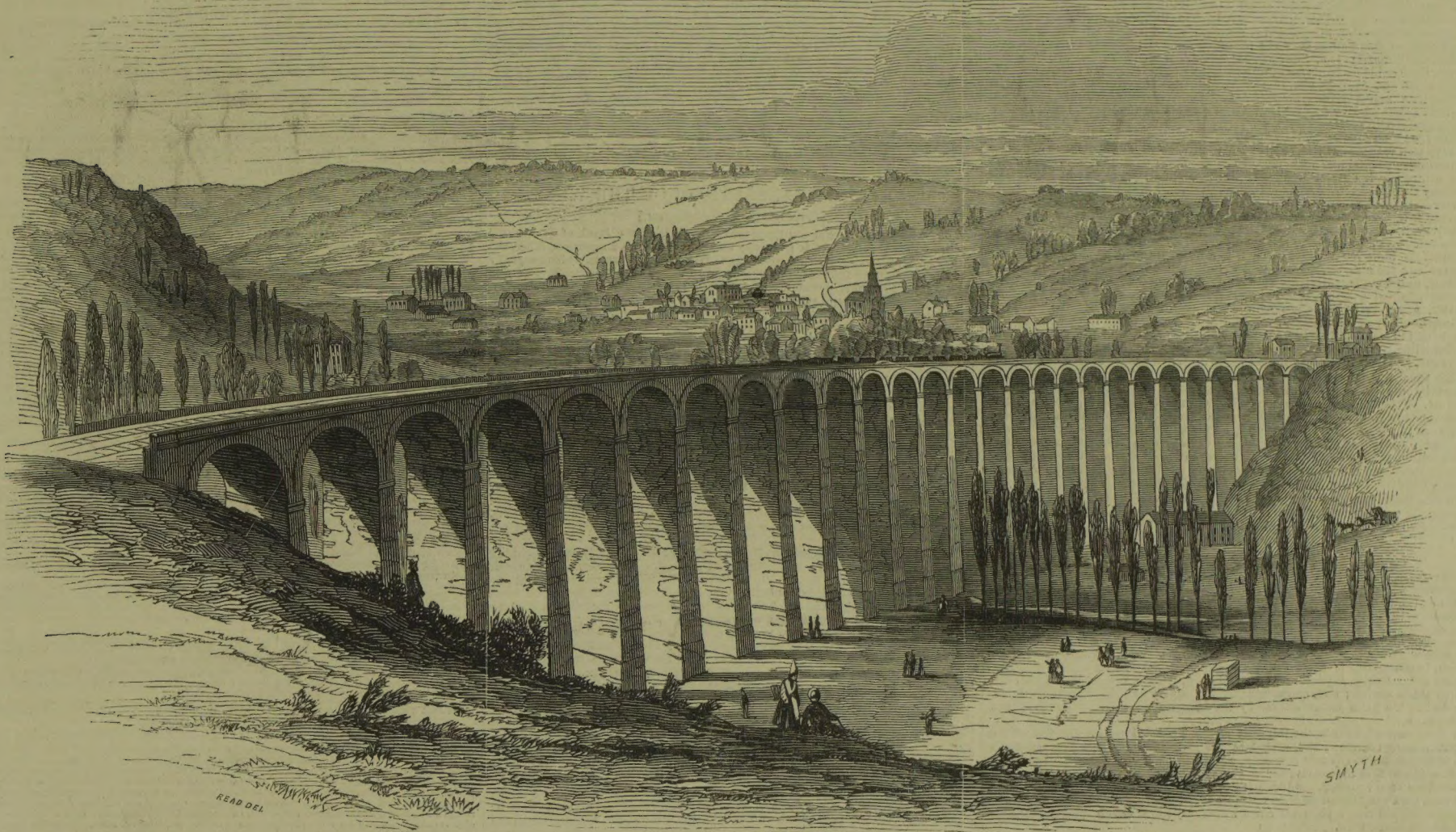
The Havre Station—comprising a passenger station, a goods station, with immense warehouse sheds, and engine sheds, carriage sheds, and coke ovens, together with accommodation ground attached to them—covers an area of thirty-six English acres.

The passenger station abuts on the Cours Napoleon, from which it is separated by an iron railing, affording a good view of the principal offices, which have a northern aspect.



THE MALAUNAY VIADUCT.

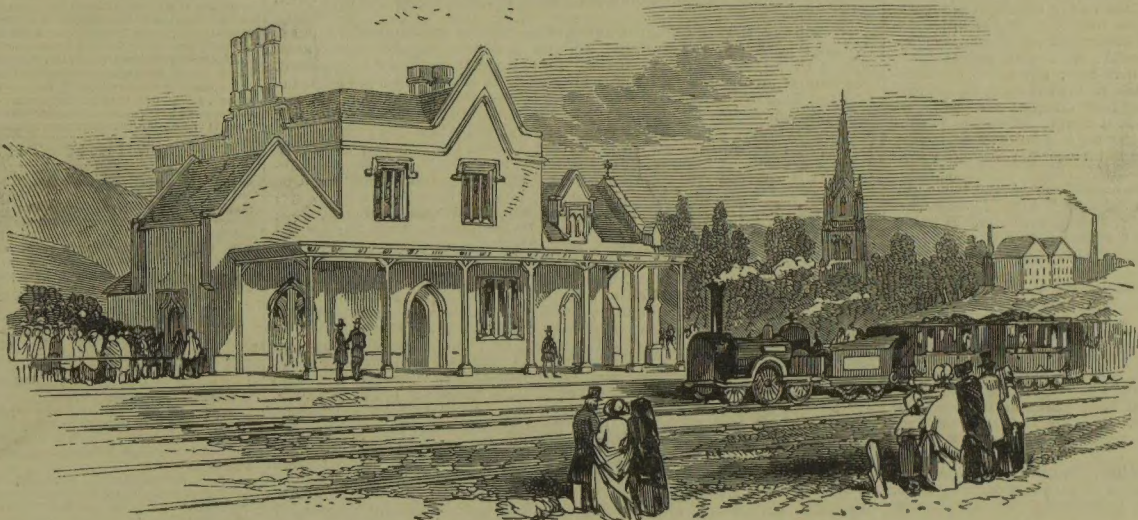
OPENING OF THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.



THE BARENTIN VIADUCT.

The distance from Paris to Havre, notwithstanding the numerous delays and stoppages on the way, was accomplished in six hours and a quarter.

The Directors, accompanied by their guests from Paris and Rouen and the authorities at Havre, then adjourned to a handsome dinner provided by the Company at the Hotel Frascati, where 200 gentlemen were entertained. After dinner, the Chairman (M. Lafitte) proposed the health of the King, which was drunk with all the honours. The health of the Chairman was then drunk by acclamation, and responded to by M. Lafitte. The next toast was the health of Mr. Locke, the principal engineer, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Locke, in his reply, alluded to the extraordinary and vexatious delays in the opening of the line which had been caused by the Minister of Public Works and the Departments of the Ponts et Chaussées. He also referred to the extraordinary trials to which the works on the line had been subjected by order of the Government engineers—trials which were not only wholly unprecedented in the history of railways, but which were equally absurd and unnecessary. He pledged his professional reputation for

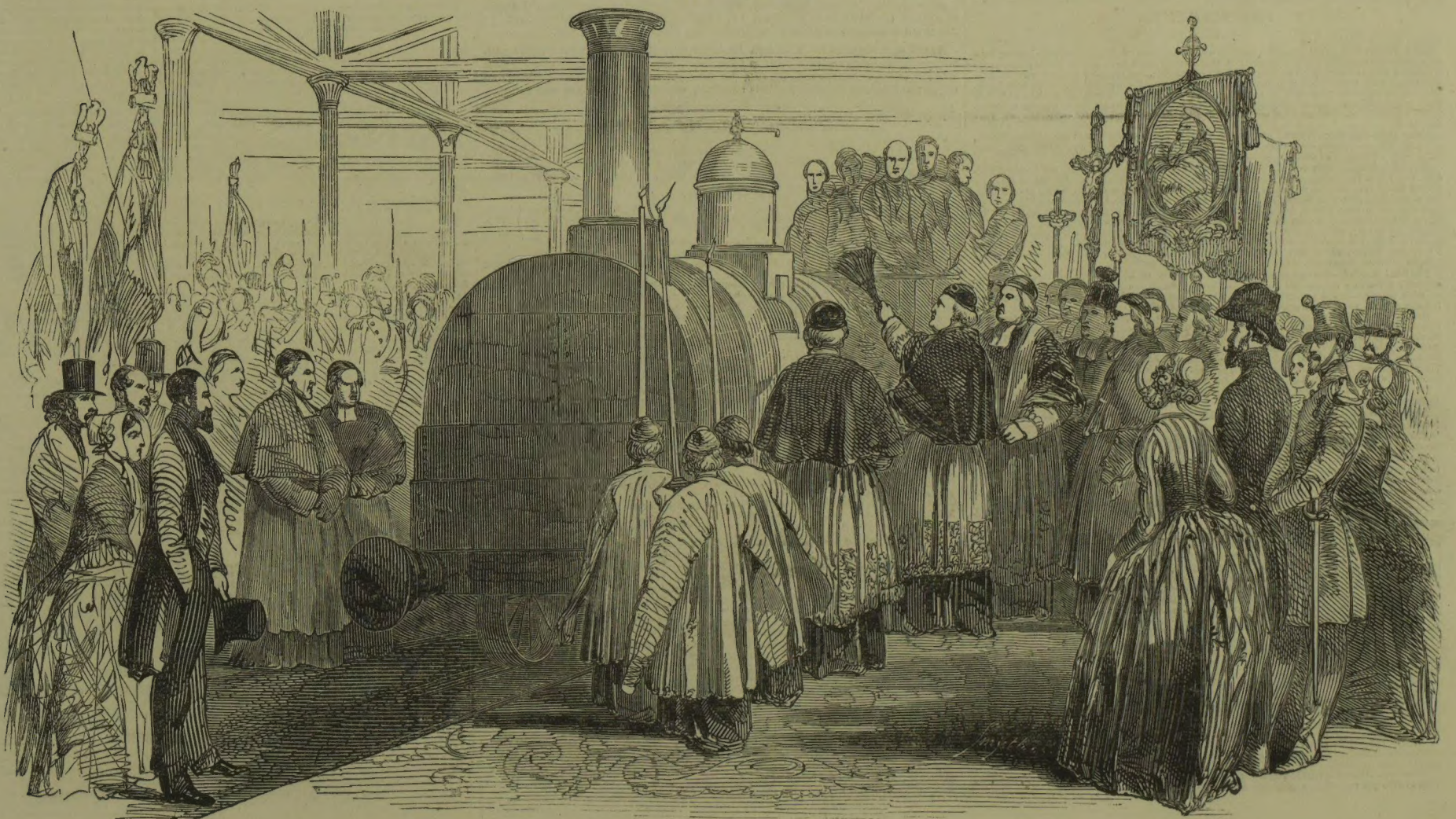


THE STATION AT HARFLEUR.

the fact that there never was a line opened to the public in a better working state, or the works on which were safer or more solidly constructed than those of the Havre Railway; and he declared that there could not be a better proof of the solidity of these works than the fact that, though the Government engineers, (whether from envy or a more laudable feeling he did not know,) had done all in their power to crush the viaducts, by laying weights upon them which by no possible future combination of circumstances they could be called upon to bear, not a stone had moved, nor a brick cracked, throughout the whole of them. He then alluded to the extraordinary opposition which the Company had met with from the authorities of the city of Rouen—an opposition which showed much more selfishness than patriotism, and which formed a striking contrast with the slavish servility of the same persons when the question lay as to the making of a line between Rouen and Paris.

The only other toast given was that of Mr. Mackenzie, the eminent engineer, and principal contractor for the works on the Line.

The train started for Paris again at ten



BENEDICTION OF THE RAILWAY.

146, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, brought, Insurance, &c.

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With regard to the NOTES, it will be perceived that brevity has been particularly attended to in their compilation. And it may be necessary to observe, that they are intended to be solely of an explanatory character, and not the introduction of any thing of a theological or dogmatic tendency. The Notes are much more numerous and of greater length in the Gospels than in the succeeding parts of the work. This may be accounted for by various circumstances: in the first place, it must be admitted that the former is the more important portion of the New Testament, and this would necessarily require a larger measure of notice; and, secondly, the form and position of the illustrations sometimes precluded, and at others, the nature and import of the text itself did not seem to demand, on the plan pursued, anything additional in the way of annotations.

For the descriptive matter and other information contained in the Notes, the Editor is mainly indebted to the works of Dr. Kitto, particularly his "Biblical Cyclopedia," to the "Archaeologia Biblica" of Dr. Jahn, the "Researches" of Dr. Robinson, and some other writers of safe authority. The first-mentioned of these works is a storehouse of learned criticism and historical fact: from its pages, as also from the work of Professor Robinson, may be gathered all that would seem necessary for a work of this kind, of the ancient history, strictly so called, of the districts and localities into which the Holy Land was divided, as well as of the political and physical changes which have taken place in those regions by the lapse of time or the result of conquest. Hence, likewise, some account is derived of their social and statistical condition to the present moment.

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198, Strand, London, 1847.
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BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road, London.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEW LIST, for 1847, of all the HYGIENIC AGENTS duly authorised to vend Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine throughout the world, is now ready, and may be had on application at the College, as above, and at any of the Agents. N.B. No chemist or druggist is allowed to vend this Medicine, and the public are hereby further informed that Hygienists have no connection whatever with the pills or other things sold at chemists' shops. Dated this 20th day of March, 1847.

A CARD.—MR. BROUGH, ACCOUNTANT, HOUSE, ESTATE, and GENERAL AGENT, VALUER, SURVEYOR, and AUCTIONEER, No. 5, Finsbury-place, near Temple-bar, Strand, and, No. 8, South Lambeth-place, Vauxhall, London. The great experience the advertiser has had in arranging difficult Accounts, and his large practice as a Valuer, Surveyor, and Disposer of Landed, Farming, Household, Tavern, Stocks-in-Trade, and other Properties, give him confidence in asking for a portion of the support and patronage of his friends and the public. Valuations for Administration of the Estates of Persons, and for the sale of property attended to. N.B. Reference to the first respectability, and (if required) security to any amount can be given.

SCARBOROUGH—SHARPIN'S CROWN HOTEL.
ESPLANADE, (Contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds.) Families who are desirous of visiting this "Queen of British Watering places," during the Spring and Summer months, are respectfully informed that a considerable reduction will be made in the usual charges at the above Hotel, during that time.
A fine day previous will always ensure suitable apartments.

SERENE HOUSE, BROADSTAIRS THANET.—To be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, a FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, and large Garden in front, pleasantly situated in the above town. The House contains two large parlours and drawing room, a small sitting room, nine bed rooms, and all other suitable conveniences for a family residence. For particulars, and to view the premises, apply at 4, Serene-place, Broadstairs; to Messrs. DANIEL, Solicitors, Ramsgate; or to Mr. H. STONE, timber merchant, Ramsgate.

NO. 61, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET.—Messrs. MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED from 32, Haymarket. Their system of supplying artificial teeth, ensures the power to masticate without lessening the taste of the palate by artificial covering, or injuring the adjoining teeth by use of wires. Their teeth are unchangeable in colour, and perfectly resemble the original. Decayed teeth permanently filled and restored to use, superseding extraction.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE PRINCIPAL of a RESPECTABLE and OLD-ESTABLISHED BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL is desirous of parting with it, preparatory to retiring. The House is large and commodious, situated in a healthy and beautiful neighbourhood, about thirty miles from London. Premium, including furniture, fixtures, &c., £300. Application, by letter only, to A. B., No. 2, Villiers-street, Strand.

EDUCATION.—Youth are prepared for the Universities, East India Colleges, and Professional Life, by Mr. E. POOCKE, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the chief European and Oriental Languages, the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library. Pupils under Ten Years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mr. Poocke. A Prospectus, containing Terms, and a View of the Establishment, may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POOCKE, Amos Court, Bristol, between Bath and Bristol.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellulars, Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had, on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by others. H. T. has a large stock of Instruments, including 425. Old Instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London Bridge.

MUSIC EASILY ACQUIRED.—Those ladies and gentlemen who have taste and a good ear for music, but who have not leisure or inclination to learn to play, will find SIMPSON'S DULCET ACCORDION a most melodious musical instrument. Sold at his depot, 266, Regent-street. By the remarkably easy method contained in the book of instruction, any person, of any age, although utterly unacquainted with music, are enabled to teach themselves in one evening. The price of Simpson's Dulcet Accordions are from 21s. upwards; common accordions from 5s. to 15s. N.B. None are genuine unless they have "Simpson, 266, Regent-street," stamped on them. Accordions repaired and exchanged.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES.—234, Regent-street.—Mr. KILBURN begs the favour of an inspection of these MINIATURES, which are an IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT upon the Daguerreotype Portraits. The likeness taken by the Photographic process serves merely as a sketch for the Miniature, which is painted by Mr. MANSION, whose productions on ivory are so celebrated in Paris. They have, when finished, all the delicacy of an elaborate Miniature, with the infallible accuracy of expression only attainable by the Photographic process. Licensed by the Patente.

DAGUERRETYPE at the COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.—Mr. CLAUDET begs to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that, on the 6th of April, he will open a Daguerreotype Portrait Establishment at the Colosseum, which will be fitted up in the most complete and elegant manner. A wide and easy staircase will lead to spacious rooms at a moderate elevation, and the whole has been calculated for the greatest comfort and convenience of visitors. The atmosphere of this locality, being free from smoke, will greatly facilitate the photographic operations. Admission free. The Photographic Portrait Rooms, established in 1840, by Mr. Claudet, under Daguerre's patent, No. 18, King William-street, near the Adelaide Gallery, will continue as before.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM FOR STOVE-GRATES, KITCHEN-RANGERS, and fire-irons; general furnishing ironmongery, in tinued copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, jennepanned paper and iron tea-trays, tea-urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bedsteads; patent lamp frames, for candle oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

DEANE'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP.
This novel, but most simple, and inexpensive invention is admirably adapted for Gardens containing a pond. The Pump has a very neat, business-like appearance; may be readily lifted with one hand, and is extensively patronised by eminent practical gardeners. To be had at Deane's Horticultural Implement Warehouse, opening to the Monument, 48, King William-street, London-bridge. Deane's Illustrated Horticultural Implement Catalogue forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom.

HAVANNAH TOBACCO.—Proud of the supereminence for which his TOBACCO is so deservedly celebrated, JOHN MULLEN begs to inform the Public he has entered into arrangements for the regular importation from Cuba of this pure and delicious tobacco. His Friends are advised to ask for MULLEN'S Havana Tobacco, at 4s. 6d. per ounce, or 6s. per pound, to be had at his Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, London; or of his Agents in most towns in the Kingdom.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most efficacious and effective Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.
GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square.

CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments with similar attempts at Deception, while they copy the name of HILL, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the real) of the Original Preparations. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLANDS," and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the Article, with their Signature at the foot in RED INK, thus—"A. ROWLAND & SON." Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SPRING and SUMMER (intended also, in warm weather, in lieu of an under-coat). THE WATER-PROOF PALLIUM possesses special claims to the attention of the respectable public; its superior quality, gentlemanly appearance, well-known efficiency and moderate cost continue to sustain its established reputation, as the most complete and permanently popular garment ever invented. An extensive assortment kept to select from, or made to order at a day's notice.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street (near Oxford-street), and 69, Cornhill (north side).

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.
The most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been made, by special command, for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal Visitors to the British Court. In London it can only be purchased of the patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 21, Cornhill. Agents for Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, are Messrs. George Christle and Son, George street, Edinburgh; and the principal tailors in other large towns.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.
The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck to arm, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons .. .. .	.. .. .	From top of Trousers to bottom of Trousers .. .. .	.. .. .
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt .. .. .	.. .. .	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers .. .. .	.. .. .
From centre of Back to Elbow joint .. .. .	.. .. .	Shoulder (top of) to Hip (tight) .. .. .	.. .. .
Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist .. .. .	.. .. .	Size round Calf .. .. .	.. .. .
Size round top of Arm .. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto Waist .. .. .	.. .. .
Size round Chest under the Coat .. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto Hips .. .. .	.. .. .
Size round Waist under the Coat .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
READY MADE.		FLAT.	
	£ s d	Measure also round the Head .. .. .	.. .. .
Beaver Tagilions from	0 8 6	MADE TO MEASURE.	
Beaver Chesterfields and Coderingtons	0 10 6	Winter Coats, "warranted waterproof," made to any style, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Pacha, D'Orsay, Chesterfields, Coderingtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs, lined	2 6 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, and made to order	0 8 6	Tweed Over Coats	0 18 0
Tweed Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Troser Trousers	0 8 6
Dockskin	0 10 6	Winter Trousers, in all the most approved French Patterns	1 2 6
Dress Coats	1 0 6	Best of Dress Trousers	1 6 0
Frock Coats	1 0 6	Best of Dress Coats	1 12 0
Double Breasted Waistcoat	0 2 6	Best Quality Made	2 15 0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0 18 6	Best of Frock Coats	1 15 0
Boys' Winter Trousers	0 3 0	Best Quality Made	3 3 0
Boys' Winter Vests	0 1 6	Fancy Waistcoats	0 8 0
		Satin, Flannel or Fancy	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 5 0



ELECTION OF A SCOTTISH PEER, AT HOLYROOD.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE PEER OF SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the Scottish Peers met in Holyrood Palace, for

the purpose of electing a Representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Rollo. "There was a good attendance of spectators," says the Correspondent of the *Daily News*; "and the ceremony, although somewhat formal, is interesting, as one of the few memorials that now occur to remind the present generation

of the once separate national existence of Scotland. The very first name on the roll, however, does not confirm any association of this kind, as it is that of the Prince of Wales, who, as Duke of Rothesay, takes his place at the head of the Scottish nobility. The oldest patent is that of the Earl of Sutherland, which is dated 1228, but, from some dispute, his precedence of the other Earls is not admitted. Old Holyrood had its grim walls and still more grim portraits lighted up with glaring red baize for the occasion."

The Peers and Officers assembled, as customary, in the Picture-gallery of the Old Palace; the latter included the principal Clerks of Session, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and other officials. As usual on such occasions, the galleries erected for the accommodation of the public were crowded. Principal Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Union roll having been called, the following Peers answered to their names:—Earls of Haddington, Lauderdale, Leven and Melville, Selkirk; Viscount Stormont; Lords Gray, Rollo, Colville, and Polwarth. The above-named noblemen having taken the oaths of allegiance, &c., their names were called over, when each of them gave his vote for Lord Gray. Signed lists were then read from the Earls of Morton, Moray, Airlie, and Balcarres, Viscount Arbutnot, and Lord Saltoun—all of whom voted for Lord Gray. There were no proxies. Lord Gray was accordingly declared duly elected a Representative Peer of Scotland; and, the necessary documents having been signed and sealed, the proceedings were closed with prayer by Dr. Robert Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal.

We have illustrated the ceremony, from a sketch by Mr. A. A. Ritchie, of Edinburgh. The scene is the Picture-gallery, during the Election. At the cross-table are seated the Members of the Court of Session, who administered the oaths; and at the long table are seated the Peers. On the dexter side, immediately behind the Peers, are the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in their robes; with sword and mace bearers.

The proclamation of the Election takes place at the Cross in Edinburgh; where the officials are attended by twelve heralds, in their tabards; six trumpeters; military, &c.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE fashions of 1847 will be remarkable for their extreme sumptuousness: in Paris, as well as in London, the richest materials and most elaborate patterns are only in demand; simplicity is not the taste of the day, but is superseded by the most recherché elegance. Ball dresses, although they are of the lightest materials, are intricate in their designs; and it may be said that they resemble *soufflés* of tulle and gossamer.

A new *artiste*, patronised by many ladies of fashion, has made a great sensation in high Parisian society; the style of her ball dresses has been very successful at the most fashionable parties. Madame Marie is the fortunate *artiste*, and we lose no time in submitting to our readers some of the latest specimens of her ingenuity.

The first of the costumes represented in our Illustration consists of a slip of *taffetas d'Italie*, of bright yellow; and of two petticoats of yellow crape. The first petticoat is trimmed with plaits of tulle, nearly to the height of the knees, these plaits having satin points: the second petticoat, which falls a little below this trimming, is ornamented in the same manner, upon the sides only. The *corsage* is draped before and behind. The *coiffure* and the *bouquets* of the *corsage*, are of red mallow flowers, or wild poppies.

The other costume is a robe of watered celestial blue, trimmed with lace, and an apron of the latter material. A small hat, of white crape, named *petit-bord*, ornamented with two feathers, completes the costume.

We may, also, mention from the *répertoire* of the same *artiste*, a ball dress, composed of a white satin slip, over which are worn two petticoats of tulle: the first is trimmed below with flounces of tulle, continued in the form of an apron, but narrowed considerably as they rise towards the waist. The second petticoat, which falls somewhat below the tulle flounces, is open in front, to show the apron; and is confined on each side by a ribbon, in a bow, the long ends of which fall over the upper flounce. The *corsage* is draped before and behind.

The *coiffures* of flowers are generally in garlands; but a favourite arrangement is in tufts on each side. In the wreaths of foliage are diamonds set in flowers, or long *aiguillettes*.

Natural flowers are much worn as the perfection of elegant simplicity, when wreathed in the *coiffure*, made into a bouquet for the *corsage*, or to be carried in the hand. Diamonds are frequently introduced among garlands of natural flowers, but oftener in wreaths of foliage.

The hair is worn in plain bands very closely in front, and raised over the ears; or in undulating bands which encircle the ears; and in curls, smooth in black hair, and *crispés* in light. The back hair is worn in a double row of plaits and wreaths. Sometimes, for full dress, two or three ribbon shells are worn amidst the twisted hair.

The other ornamental *coiffures* are turbans, *petits bords*, and lace; and nearly all these fashions are copied from ancient pictures of the Spanish, Italian, French, and English schools. Among them are the *coiffures à la Marie Stuart*; caps *à la Reine de Navarre*; *bonnets Pompadour*; and *Sevillanos*, or *Andalouses*, of black lace.

The *petit-bord* shown in our Illustration is from the pattern named *Montpensier*. We have thus detailed the costumes most worn in this high season of balls and evening parties, in the *réunions* of Paris. Our Correspondent, *Le Journal des Modes Parisiennes*, the best informed authority, and universally received in high society, has transmitted to us these elegant novelties; the designs having been supplied by Madame Frederick, of Albemarle-street, the representative in London, of the above distinguished chronicle of Fashion.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.